Fifth Series, No. 12

Tuesday, March 4, 1975
Phalguna 13, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 2.00

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday March 4, 1975/Phalguna 13, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Criteria for referring cases under MRTP Act

*203. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria laid down for referring cases under the MRTP Act, 1969 to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) whether it has been defined in any document of Government in the form of a policy decision or resolution; and

(c) if not, the reasons for keeping the matter obscure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The Legislation does not envisage the laying down of any criteria for referring cases under Chapter III of the MRTP Act to the Commission, but Section 28 of the said Act clearly lays down the various considerations which should be borne in mind both by the Central Government and the Commission, as the case may be, when they deal with applications under Chapter III.

Before the Central Government takes a decision as to whether an application under Chapter III should or should not be referred to the Commission, it takes into account all the criteria laid down in Section 28 and the 14 points cited in Chapter 1 subpara (b)(ii) (pages 1—4) of the First Report on the Working and Administration of the MRTP Act, 1969 laid on the Table of the House on the 28th November, 1972 and reiterated in pages 25-26 of the Third Annual Report laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1974 Cases in respect of which the Central Government is of the opinion that no order can be passed on an application under Chapter III on the basis of the material/data available with it, without eliciting further information by a public enquiry, are referred to the Commission for a further enquiry and report.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, it was a simple question and we had wished that the Ministry would be more honest than clever. The sum and substance of the matter is, while the reply says no criteria can be laid down under the legislation the wording that is used in the administrative report for 1973 says:

> "In essence the Government policy continues to be to consider each application under Chapter III on its own merit having regard to the criteria laid down in Section 38."

So, there is a contradiction. In your answer you have said that if the Government is of the opinion that no order can be passed on an application under Chapter III on the basis of material/data available with it, without eliciting further information by a public enquiry, it is referred to the Commission for a further enquiry and report.

I would like to know what are those cases in which you feel it is necessary to elicit further information and hold a public enquiry?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Only big houses are involved in the applications that come under MRTP Act. When an application comes under MRTP Act, all the administrative Ministries concerned sit together in a joint committee to process those licences and all the available facts regarding the demand projections supplied by different Ministries are gone into and on that basis if it is found that the application has to be rejected it is rejected. If it is a clear case for acceptance its approval is granted straightway. But if it is found that the matter requires further enquiry by the Commission on the basis of some of the criteria which we have laid down, namely, if there is an objection from the small scale sector or from other non-monopoly enterprise and if it is found to have some validity the matter is referred to the Commission.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: One of the criterion which the hon. Minister has been kind enough to accept is the principle of objection by people at large. There is a feeling that it is likely to lead to a considerable amount of mis-understanding if the Government sits on judgement on each case. Would it not be in the fitness of things if some guidelines are laid down regarding the type of cases which will be referred to the Monopolies Commission?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The Monopolies Commission has said that there should be some guidelines. In fact, the difficulty with Government is when an application is considered it has got to be gone into from a number of aspects. The peculiarity of the application becomes a subject of details but if the generality of the application is such that this type of application has been gone into by the Commission already and the Commission has also gone into all the demand projections, then, in fact, no reference is made because the Monopolies Commission has already cleared similar application. For example, in several cases, it is said that the demand is such that it would be almost astronomical and it is not necessary to hold the application. In that case, in a subsequent application where also the same item is going to be produced, our view is that if the demand is going to be very high and if it is not possible to produce that commodity in that quantity in the country, the second application is also cleared on the basis of the earlier recommendation of the Monopolies Commission, without the same application being referred to the Monopolies Commission. Therefore, I would like to state that it is not because of certain general guidelines, but because of the pecularity of this particular case that it is not referred to the Monopolies Commission and it is provided in the Act itself.

MR. SPEAKER: The answers and questions should be brief.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government have come to know the views of the Chairman of the MRTP Commission in regard to the helplessness of the Commission, which he has been saying in public and if so, whether he has been consulted in the matter of amending the MRTP Act?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Yes. He has been consulted and he has made certain recommendations regarding certain amendments which would facilitate the working and the administration of the MRTP Act. They are under consideration.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister, how many cases have been referred to the Monopolies Commission and what action has been taken thereof and whether any big monopoly houses have been punished so far under this Act?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: So far as this Chapter III is concerned, it is a question of licensing and the question of punishment does not arise. Either the licence is rejected or accepted. I do not have the figures with me. Fifty cases have been referred to the Monopolies Commission and generally speaking, 10 per cent of the cases have been rejected by the Monopolies Commission and that is the number of cases also which has been rejected. In the case of other provisions also, what usually happens is that, when processing the applications, short of rejecting the application, certain conditions are laid down like dilution of dominant shareholding and other obligations. It is not that punishment is awarded, as far as licensing is concerned. There are other sections where the question of punishment arises, like Chapters IV and VI, where it is a question of restrictive monopoly practices.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, as it is, the Monopolies Commission has become from its inception a very effeminate body. It has no powers. It cannot take cognisance of any complaint either in regard to the restrictive trade practices or in regard to the monopoly malpractices. Is there any thinking in the Government to amend the Act, to give jurisdiction to the Commission to go into the matter suo moto and not at the request or under the direction of the Ministry? This point was raised by me last year also, during the course of discussion in respect of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Sir, the hon. Member's premises are not quite correct. With reference to the cases which are referred for clearance of proposals under Sections 21 or 22 or 23, the Monopolies Commission functions as an advisory body and there is no question of Monopolies Commission by itself entertaining any complaint. But, it is not true that in respect of restrictive trade practices there is no jurisdiction or power for the Monopolies Commission to entertain complaints. In fact, it is that body alone which looks into complaints lodged by the Registrar or other persons. To that extent, complaints are being looked into by the Monopolies Commission in regard to those matters.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Sir, when the Government has come out with a policy decision to control and curb monopoly houses, is it in conformity with the Government's decision that recently the Chief Minister of West Bengal has said that monopoly houses cannot be controlled and if they are controlled in West Bengal, the industrial development of that State would be hampered? I would like to know, is it in tune with the Government's basic policy?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, I am not aware of this statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal. But, I would like to state that so far as the Government of India is concerned, it does not intend to deviate from the well-recognised and accepted policies and will implement the provisions of the Act fully.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: It came out in all the newspapers.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know whether it is not a fact that many monopolies have withdrawn their applications for licences after the same were referred to the Monopolies Commission and applied again to Government for licences and have managed to obtain licences? If so, what is the criterion for granting them licences?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Companies are free to withdraw their applications. In that case, we have made it clear that in such cases they will have to come for monopoly clearance in any case; otherwise, the licence will not be approved. This matter was explained in regard to a particular company a few months back.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Is it or is it not a fact that in spite of the MRTP

Act being in force and the claim of Government to curb monopoly, monopoly has increased at the rate of 10 per cent or more in the recent past during a period of three years?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: There has been some growth of all houses including monopoly houses. But the Monopoly Act is not intended to stop production or expansion of monopoly houses. For that we have got other aspects of company law if we want to take over companies which are established companies. But so far as promotional activity is concerned, it is treated with great caution; when it is necessary in the interest of production even monopoly houses are allowed to expand.

Mobilisation of Technical Skill to Discover New Oil Fields

*204. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have mobilised all scientific and technological skill to discover new oil fields in the country during the last quarter; and

(b) if so, whether there has been any success in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All required scientific and technical skill within the country and wherever necessary from abroad, has been mobilised in search of hydrocarmons. As a result, of their exploration efforts, ONGC and OIL have discovered over 182 million tonnes of oil reserves and over 80,000 million cubic mts. of gas. Production of oil during 1974-75 is estimated to be about 7.5 million tonnes and is estimated to be stepped up to about 12 million tonnes by 1978-79.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : जवाब से मालूम होता है कि आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड और आयल एंड नैचरल गैस कमीशन के वैज्ञानिकों ने करीब 18.2 मिलियन टन तेल का पता लगाया है । इस समय हमारे देश में लगभग 22 मिलियन टन तेल की जरूरत है । इस साल 7.5 मिलियन टन तेल के उत्पादन का एस्टीमेट किया गया है । अपनी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए हमें बाहर से तेल आयात करने में आयल प्रोड्यूसिंग कन्ट्रीज को कई हजार करोड़ रुपये देने पड़ते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हम अपना तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोशिश क्यों नहीं करते हैं, ताकि हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो सके ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : माननीय सदस्य जी जो चिन्ता है, हम भी उस में शामिल हैं । हमारी बड़ी ख्वाहिश है कि हम जल्द से जल्द अपना तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाये । कुछ बढ़ रहा है, और आशा है कि वह बहुत जल्दी और बढ़ेगा ।

श्री अनादि चरण दास : उस के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है और कितना पैसा रखा है ? इस साल हमारा तेल का उत्पादन 7.5 मिलियन टन है और जवाब में कहा गया है कि 1978–79 तक उस को 12 मिलयन टन तक बढ़ाने का इरादा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : इस सम्बन्ध में रोज रोज कोशिश की जा रही है । इस साल 1975–76 योजना के अनुसार ओ०एन० जी०सी० लगभग 265 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है, जिस की हमें मन्जूरी भी मिल गई है । एक साल में 265 करोड़ रुपया बहुत बड़ी रकम होती है । मुझे आशा है कि साल के अन्त तक बहुत संतोषजनक परिणाम सामने आयेगा ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount of reserves of oil deposits in West Bengal and the Bay of Bengal? Recently the Ministry has been trying to locate oil deposits in Burdwan district in Galsi. What is the possibility in that area?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: So far as on shore areas of West Bengal are concerned no oil reserves had yet been established, although about 12 years ago some efforts were made by the Government in collaboration with the then Standard Vaccuum Oil Company. The effort was suspended. We have now again started searching for oil very intensively. Studies are being made of the on shore areas and it is hoped that within a few months or about a year, we shall put in another hole to find out the results of our theoretical investigations. So far as off shore area is concerned, it has been arranged with a foreign company. They are carrying on seismic investigations. Detailed results will soon be available; perhaps they are available to a certain extent it seems now the prospect of oil and gas accumulations in the off shore areas might be much better than what it is on the on-shore areas.

डा० केलास : अभी मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि पंच वर्षीय योजना में 275 करोड़ रुपये इस काम के लिये रखे हैं। क्या में जान सकता हूं कि ओ०एन०जी०सी० जो फायदा कमाती है, जो करोड़ों रुपये होते हैं, क्या उस फायदे को भी आप इस में डिप्लाए करेंगे, कूएं खोदने और तेल के ज्यादा उत्पादन के लिए आप क्या उस रकम का भी इस्तेमाल करेंगे ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : बजट में इस समय जो रकम ओ०एन०जी०सी० को मिली है, वह करीब 75 करोड़ रुपये है, बाकी की रकम हम वही लगाते हैं जो हम अपनी आमदनी से कमाते हैं, जैसे तेल का वितरण करना, तेल का उत्पादन करना—वह सब रुपया इस में लगता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, में माननीय मंत्री जी से जाननना चाहता हूं कि तेल की खोज का इस समय जो प्रयास किया जा रहा है, देश भर में ऐसे कितने स्थान हैं जहां प्रयास करने के बाद भी तेल नहीं मिला और उस स्थान को छोड़ दिया, आने वाले भविष्य में कितने स्थानों पर तेल के कुएं खोदने की योजना है, इस पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है और कितना आगे खर्च करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यह सप्लीमेन्ट्री इस में से नहीं निकलता है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: The hon. Minister referred to mobilisation of scientific and technical skills. Is it confined only to indigenous skills for exploration of oil or are we spending any foreign exchange on foreign consultancy or by engaging foreign technicians and scientinsts? If so, what is the foreign exchanke we are spending?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have precisely mentioned that ; I have said "wherever necessary from abroad". We import technological advice and consultancy. We are constantly searching for foreign advice and technical consultancy. In fact today we depend upon foreign consultancy for our off shore oil exploration.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What is the amount spent in foreign exchange?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I will require notice to answer that.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आप के माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में जो तेल की खोज का कार्य शुरू किया गया है, आज तक उस के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मेरे ख्याल में सारे देश में आन-शोर जितना प्रयत्न तेल के खोजने का हुआ, उस में सब से ज्यादा जैसलमेर के चारों तरफ़ हुआ है, काफ़ी संख्या में कुए खोदे गये हैं, शायद सात-आठ खोदे गए और हैं अभी भी उस रेगिस्तान में हमारे तमाम लोग तेल की तलाश कर रहे हैं। कुछ गैस मिली है, लेकिन उस की क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं है। अभी हम वहां बराबर तलाश करते जायेंगे और हमें आशा है कि ज्यादा मात्रा में तेल और गैस मिल सकेगी।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: May I know whether it is not a fact that due to lack of scientific and technological brilliance and not having sufficient equipment in the last year we could not make better progress for exploration of the oil fields in Tripura? Secondly, is it a fact that scientific and technical assistance for oil exploration in Arunachal Pradesh, Bay of Bengal area and Tripura is still lacking and if so, what effective steps are being taken by the Ministry in this regard?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: So far as technological know-how and brilliance of our boys are concerned, I will not agree that we do not possess them. Our boys are thoroughly trained and they know what to do theoretically. From the pointed view of availability also, we are somewhat in a lucky position to provide for them. But it is a fact that so far as oil fields and gas fields in Tripura are concerned, we are not doing as satisfactorily as we would like to because of shortage of drilling equipment. We are trying to get them from outside and we have planned out a programme for drilling wells there. When we get our drilling equipment, we will be in a position to drill those wells.

WELCOME TO LADY AND SIR RONALD MICHNER

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I welcome Lady and Sir Ronald Michner. As you know, he was the Speaker of the Canadian Parliament for many years, High Commissioner in India and till recently the Governor-General of Canada. He is very welcome to our country. He is not a stranger to us. We wish them a very very happy stay in our country.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Since the geological formation of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan has been reported to be similar to the areas of sui gas reserves of Pakistan and Pakistan has been successful in exploiting those gas reserves, may I know what is the problem we are facing? I have seen persistent reports in newspapers that the Government has been pursuing this exploration work half-heartedly and not quite putting its mind into the job. I want a clear assessment of the situation.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We have been undertaking this programme of search for hydro-carbons in Jaisalmer not half-heartedly but we are doing our level best. It is our view that the geological formations of Pakistan areas of sui gas continue to a certain extent in the upper strata of our country also and the same quality of gas is available on our side also. We have produced a gas which contains about 25 to 30 per cent of nitrogen which is not of much use to us as a good fuel gas. What else can be done with this quality and quantity of gas which is not adequate is a question which is under consideration. In the meantime, the search for oil and gas in that area

is continuing and I have not yet lost hope that we will not get something more.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: For quite some time we have been hearing about Government going forward with exploring oil in the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu. May I know what are the salient features of it?. We have not heard anything about it after the press reports sometime back.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sometimes we have to spend decades and decades in order to find out precisely whether we will get gas or oil. In Cauvery, we have been searching for 10 years, as a result of which we have collected valuable information which appear to show that perhaps there are projections of hydrocarbon strata outside in the sea. We are trying to find out how best to carry on our programme in this area.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: There are a number of oil technicians and scientists employed by the foreign companies outside India, especially in South-East Asian and Middle East countries. Has the Government made any approach to those Indian Oil Scientists and offered any terms for bringing them to our own country for exploration and other activities?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, Sir; we are trying to get them.

SHRI VEKARIA: There were some news items in Gujarat newspapers that there were some signs of oil reserves near the Porbandar sea shore. I would like to know whether any investigation has been made about this and if so, what was the result.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, Sir. The search for hydro-carbons is going on near Porbandar and Kutch area also.

Consideration of Left-Out Demands of Railway Employees

*205. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the consideration of the demands of the railway workers which had resulted in the nation-wide strike stands;

(b) the salient features of the demands accepted; and

(c) whether Government propose to start fresh negotiations for the consideration of the left-out demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

During the negotiations held with the labour representatives in April, 1974, the following items were agreed to:—

(1) Implementation of Mahboy's Award in toto.

(2) Cadre Review and upgradation of Class III and Class IV staff.

(3) Job Evaluation within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

(4) Removal of Anomalies arising as a result of implementation of report of Third Pay Commission.

(5) Certain policies with regard to employment of casual labour.

(6) Opening of fair-price shops in railway colonies housing more than 300 families.

On the two other points the Government could not agree and these are

'payment of bonus to railway servants' and 'parity of wages with workers in certain other Central Government undertakings. Therefore, the question of having any fresh negotiations on these issues do not arise.

2 In regard to agreed items, the present position is as follows:—

(1) *Miabhoy's Award.*

This is under implementation.

(2) Cadre review and upgradation of Class III and Class IV staff.

A comprehensive scheme has been prepared and this is being given the necessary finishing touches.

(3) A preliminary study report by the consultants from the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, is under consideration.

(4) A committee has been appointed to go into the anomalies resulting from the implementation of the report of the Third Pay Commission, and this committee has already had some sittings.

(5) Necessary instructions have been issued to the Railways for the implementation of these policies.

(6) Another 84 fair price shops have been opened on the various Railways

PROF. MODHU DANDAVATE: I wanted to know what has happened about those demands which have been left over. It would have been better if the Minister were to give us the charter of demands and mention which of those have not been considered. With your permission, to facilitate a proper answer, I will mention those demands contained in the charter and would specifically like to know which of them have not been considered as yet:

"1. (a) All Railwaymen be treated as industrial workers with full trade union rights including the right to negotiate.

(b) The working hours of Railwaymen shall not exceed 8 hours per day.

(c) There shall be job evaluation of all railwaymen through a scientific system to be followed by their reclassification-regradation with the need-based minimum wage as the wage for the lowest paid worker.

(d) Pending the completion of job evaluation and reclassification, immediate parity in wages with those of workers in the Central Undertakings *viz.* HMT, BHEL, HSL, HAL, etc.

2. Dearness allowance linked to the cost of living index with full neutralisation for every rise of 4 points in a six month period.

3. Bonus at the rate of one month's wages for the year 1971 and 1972-73.

4. Decasualisation of all casual railwaymen and their confirmation in service with all benefit given to them with retrospective effect.

5. Adequate and subsidised foodgrains and other essential commodities through departmentally run shops.

6. All victimisation cases should be withdrawn."

Sir, with your permission, I have read out the six demands. I would concretely like to know in the beginning, in my first supplementary, which parts of these demands have already been conceded and what is going to happen to the rest of the demands. What is going to be the *modus operandi* for discussing these demands?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: I am glad that the hon. Member has read out all the demands which clear-

ly reveal that there was an amalgum of demands, reasonable and unreasonable. It is very clear that the charter of demands presented by the AIRF contained both reasonable and unreasonable demands. The reasonable demands have been conceded by the Government. Regarding the unreasonable demands, neither has the stand of the AIRF changed nor the policy of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I ask the second question, let him state which are the reasonable demands which are accepted and which are the unreasonable demands which have not been accepted. Kindly tell us the demands which have been accepted and which have been rejected.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUPESHI: We have not accepted the demand that there should be an outright pay increase of 75 per cent in the emoluments of the railway employees and that they should be treated on par with the employees of the public sector projects. Secondly, they have demanded bonus at the rate of one month's salary for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, which has not been accepted by the Government. If we had accepted all the demands made by the AIRF, it would have cost the railways Rs. 450 crores. We have accepted the implementation of the Mudhoy Award, which pertains to working hours in the railways, which will cost us Rs. 35 crores. The decasualisation of the casual labour, which has been accepted by the railways, will cost us Rs. 5 crores. The demand for job evaluation has been accepted. I had made an offer at that time to the labour leaders that they should get involved in the job evaluation but this was not accepted. Despite that, we have accepted job evaluation which will cost us another Rs. 15 crores. Then, there were certain anomalies after the implementation of the Third Pay Commission Report. We have appointed an Anomalies Committee to look into it and remove those anomalies, which would cost us Rs. 12.5 crores. Cadre review from class 4 and Class 3 has been accepted, which would mean another Rs. 12.5 crores. Then, we have accepted the demand of the railwaymen that we should open fair price shops wherever the population of railway employees is more than 300. 84 such shops have already been opened and I am sure within the next few months many more shops would be opened in all the areas where the railway employees live.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Sometime ago in this very house the late Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, had already announced that they would be prepared for discussions with the accredited representatives of the All India Railwaymen's Federation and that there will be some discussion through the machinery provided, namely, the permanent negotiating machinery and the JCM. In his connection, I would like to know concretely whether it is not a fact that even the functioning of the permanent negotiating machinery is becoming difficult, because those railway employees who were expected to participate in the discussion of the permanent negotiating machinery, they have been victimised through a general circular that has been issued? These representatitves are not allowed to sit in the PNM though the AIRF has actually already formulated an agenda and submitted it for discussion?

MR SPEAKER: It is a leading question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI. We were, and are, still not averse to negotiations and dialogue with the recognised representatives of the trade unions of railways. The forums of the JCM and PNM are open to them to discuss any matters they like.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: He has not replied the question. Those who are victimised are not allowed to participate.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI. Full facilities will be given to trade union leaders to come and have negotiations with us But it is a fact that there are certain people who are involved in violence and sabotage cases .. (*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. I can produce the list of employees against whom there are no charges of violence and sabotage and they are not allowed to participate

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : इस सदन में यह प्रश्न बारबार और हर सेशन में कई बार दोहराया जाता है और सरकार भी कोई निश्चित जवाब न दे कर ऐसी एक झलक दे देती है जिस की वजह से यह प्रश्न फिर कि ा जाता है । मेरा कहना है कि सरकार सब बातों को समझ कर जो बाते मन्जूर करने लायक नही है उन के बारे मे क्यों नही कह देती कि हम इस पर निगोशियेट नही करेंगे ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : कह दिया है हम ने ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : नही कहा । और जो बात सरकार समझती है कि जायज है, मानना है, निगोशियेशन्स करना है उन्ही को सीमित कर के क्यों नही कह दिया जाता है कि इतनी बातों पर निगोशियेशन करेंगे । अभी सवाल पूछा जाता है कि बहुत से डिसमिस्ड ऐमप्लाईज नहीं लिये गये । आप कहते हैं कि नही साहब ले लिये हैं, तो दोनो में कौन सी बात सच है ? इस को क्यों नहीं फ़ाइनली तय कर देते हैं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैंने यह बात बिल्कुल साफ़ कर दी है कि जो मत लबात वकस के थे उन में जो रीज़नेबिल थे उन को मान लिया गया । और जो बातें नही मानने की हैं उन को नही माना है । उस में सरकार की पौलिसी में कोई तबदीली नही आयी, और उन पर निगोशियेशन्स नही होंगे । लेकिन अगर कोई और मतालबा है जो वर्कर्स की बेहतरी के लिये हो तो हमारे दरवाजे खुले है ।

जहा तक अपोजीशन के लोग यह कहते रहते है कि विक्टिमाइज़ किया है, आखिर कम से कम एक हथियार तो इन के पास रहता है जो हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर सकते है । लेकिन बहुत से लोग मुतमईन है कि एक भी रेलवे ऐमप्लाई विक्टिमाइज नही हुआ है । हा, जो शख्श वायलेंस, सबोटेज मे पकडे गये है उन के साथ कोई रियायत नही बरती जायगी ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Sir, you know, there was a nation-wise railway strike and all railwaymen are agitated Before that strike, there were negotiations I was one of the participants in those negotiations The demands read out by Prof Dandavate were the demands on which negotiations started Those demands were placed by the Action Committee of the N C C R.S The All India Railwaymen's Federation is component of that body

One of the demands was that railwaymen be considered as industrial workers Is it not a fact that Miabhoy Tribunal has also accepted the demand in principle? Is it also not a fact that the *ILO* had long before adopted a resolution asking all the Governments to accept railwaymen as industrial workers? Is it a fact that the implementation of the Miabhoy Tribunal was not one of the demands because the Miabhoy Tribunal was set up by the Railway Administration and, long before that, they submitted

the award. It is the Railway Administration which was delaying the implementation. Now, they say here that they are going to implement the Misbhoy Tribunal award. This is not one of the demands for the negotiations.

I want to know whether the Government continued negotiations with the Action Committee of the N.C.C.R.S. Here, the reply is that the following demands were agreed upon. Who agreed on those demands? The Minister has replied that they have not agreed to some of the demands. Who agreed on other demands? I was present in those negotiations. They say, one of the demands was, job evaluation within the framework of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations. This was not the demand. The demand was job evoluation on a scientific basis, and we rejected totally these recommendations of the Government. These recommendations were placed by the Government but were not agreed upon by the other leaders. That is why I want clarification whether the Government is prepared to concede the demands by negotiations or they are prepared for further confrontation

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I think there is a little confusion in the hon Member's mind because he said that the Miabhoy Tribunal had recommended that the railway workers should be recognised as industrial workers and then in the same breath he said that the Miabhay Tribunal's award was not before the Committee because we never discussed the Miabhoy award....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is not one of the demands. The Miabhoy award was given long before. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The ILO or any award-giving authority has a right to make certain recommendations, but it is ultimately for the Government to see whether they will accept the recommendations or reject them.

So far as the demands put forward by the two Federations are concerned, I would like to make it clear that we have not recognised the National Coordination Committee for Railwaymen's Struggle and we are not prepared to recognise that at all. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, whatever demands have been accepted, we are not going to have any negotiation on those demands which have been rejected by the Government.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: May I know from the Railway Minister whether the railway strike brought to the fore two types of trade unionism in the country, a responsible trade unionism and an irresponsible trade unionism—one set of trade union which keeps the needs of the country above self and the other set which tries to sabotage the vital interests of the country at a time when the country is in great economic peril—and if that be so, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether or not there is a complaint today from the loyal trade union officials and workers that they are being ignored, their rights are being ignored and they are being treated on par with those who run down the country, and if it is so, my question is whether it is in consonance with the proper management philosophy since the Railways are one of the largest employers.

SHRI MOHD . SHAFI QURESHI: We have always helped the trade union leaders to develop a certain sence of responsibility and a sense of participation in the working of the Railways. It is true that certain trade union leaders who have nothing to do whatsoever with the railway employees because they are outsiders —have misled a section of the em-

ployees and brought the whole country to ransom. But I must admire, and have a word of praise for, those railway employees who did not participate in the strike and who kept the wheels of the railway running. There are no contradictions, there are no two opinions, on this issue that those workers who served loyally will be rewarded and those who misguided will be punished.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question arises from the most important demand on the charter, regarding victimisation. I heard with rapt attention the speech of the hon. Minister, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi when he assured the House that he would take the labour into confidence for the better working of the Railways. I would like to know whether he is aware that even today, when we are raising this question, out of about 16,700 permanent and temporary employees, about 2,900 are still without job—dismissed or removed from service And in regard to the casual labour, out of 21,600, about 12470 have been re-employed leaving only about 10,000 The number of cases involving violence, etc., according to their own statement given on 18th February, 1975, is only 55. The break-up of the cases is: Central Railway—nil, Northern Railway—26, North-Eastern Railway—nil, etc. Sir, this is their own statement. They themselves say that all except 55 have been taken back to duty. Out of the 1,111 railway employees who were convicted, they say that on a scrutiny of the charges for which they were convicted, all except 55 have been taken back. There are cases involving 1083 employees pending in the courts I would urge upon the hon. Minister, Mr. Qureshi and also Shri Tripathi that all the employees including these 55, permanent, temporary or casual should be taken back.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It has been said time and again in this House that all cases of railway employees will be considered sympathetically as has been announced by the Minister while presenting the Railway Budget....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is your own statement.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: All those people who were arrested during the strike except those involved in violence, sabotage intimidation, etc., have been taken back and the break in service of the employees has been condoned

AN HON. MEMBER: Not break in service.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: But I must inform the House that out of these cases, persons who are involved in violence or sabotage or intimidation—in all about 1500 or 2000 people—will have to suffer the consequences.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is only 55. All those who have not been involved in violence have not been taken back.

MR. SPEAKER: The Railway Budget is coming and you will have ample opportunity.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे एक सवाल पूछना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी रेलवे का बजट आ रहा है, उस पर आप बोलिये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: According to their own statement, there have been only 55 such cases. I would like to know what will happen to these 55 employees? Will the hon. Cabinet Minister or his colleague—I have respect for both—consider and see that these people who are starving on the streets are taken back on duty. At least as a tribute to the memory of our late Mishraji you should take them back to duty.

रेल मंत्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : माननीय सदस्य को मैं यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सारे कैसेज के ऊपर बहुत सोच-विचार के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है। जिन लोगों का वायलेंस, सैबोटेज या इन्टीमिडेशन में चालान हुआ है या पकडे गये है, उन को छोड कर बाकी जितने केसेज हैं, उन पर हम सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे, लेकिन वायलेंस, सैबोटेज या इन्टीमिडेशन के केसेज कभी नही छोडेंगे और उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिए, वह मिलेगी ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : रेलवे के अन्दर बहुत दिनों से यह कहा जा रहा है कि एक ट्रेड यूनियन होनी चाहिए और उस के लिए पहल करने की बात सोच रहे है । तो इतने बडे उद्योग मे शान्ति स्थापित हो और लोगों के अन्दर इन्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स की भावना अच्छी बने, इस के लिए क्या रेलवे मिनिस्टर कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं । आज रेलवे मे 700 कैटेगिरीज हैं और 700 यूनियने बनी हुई है, तो फैडरेशन के लोगो को बैठा कर रेलवे में शान्ति का वातावरण स्थापित करने के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय कुछ पहल करने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : शान्ति का वातावरण पैदा करने के लिए ही यह सब कुछ किया जा रहा है । उन के केसेज को सिमपेथेटिकली कंसिडर कर रहे है सिवाय सैबोटेज और वायलेंस के केसेज को छोड कर और जहा तक होगा, केसेज को बहुत सहानुभूति के साथ देखेंगे और बाकी जो सुझाव माननीय सदस्य देगे उन पर विचार करेंगे और आपसे बातचीत करने के बाद विचार करेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष जी, मै माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि जिन बातो को माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है, उन को अमल मे कब लाएंगे । आप ने कुछ बातों को स्वीकार कर लिया है ना, उनको अमल में लाने मे कितना समय लगेगा ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या यह बात सही है कि हडताल के दिनो में क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 के अफसरों ने जो हडताल को फेल करने का प्रयास किया और मजदूरों के ऊपर अत्याचार किये, उन को पदोन्नति की गई और वेतन-वृद्धि की गई है । ऐसे हजारों लोगो को अपग्रेड किया गया है । यदि इस का उत्तर हा में है, तो उस पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है, यह मै जानना चाहता हू ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जो मांगें इन की थी, उन मे से एक यह थी कि 14 घंटे से घटा कर 10 घंटे कर दिया जाए । इस का इम्पलीमेंटेशन शुरु हो गया है और तमाम एक्सप्रेस और माल गाडियों को ड्राइवर अब 10 घंटे ही चलाते है । पैसेन्जर गाडिया भी तकरीबन 80 परसेन्ट कवर हो चुकी है और कुछ बडे-बडे सैक्शनो मे माल-गाडिया 10 घंटे के अन्दर ही चलती है और जो टाइम शैड्यूल बनाया गया है, उस मे समय 14 घंटे से घटा कर 10 घंटे कर दिया है और उस शैड्यूल के मुताबिक ही काम हो रहा है और हमें उम्मीद है कि 1976 तक यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा ।

जहा तक मियाभाई के एवार्ड का ताल्लुक है, उस को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जा रहा है और केजुअल लेबर के लिए जो सिफारिशे उन्होंने की हैं, उन के लिए एक एनामली कमेटी मुकर्रर की है और वह अपना काम कर रही है । केडर का रिव्यू हो रहा है । यह सही बात है कि थर्ड पे-कमीशन की सिफारिशो के अनुसार कुछ वेतन बढे हैं । अब नये ग्रेडेशन पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है उसके फिगर्स इस वक्त मेरे पास नही है लेकिन क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 मे भी अपग्रेडेशन को हाथ में लिया गया है ।

Work done on Apta—Dasgaon Section of West Coast Railway during 1974-75

*206. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) has any work been done on the Apta-Dasgaon section of the West Coast Railway during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, how much and at what cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Final Location Survey between Apta and Dasgaon has been completed and the reports are under examination. The decision about the construction can be taken after the examination of the survey reports and subject to the availability of funds.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Sir, it is clear from the reply that practically no work has been done on this Section during 1974-75. My first question therefore is: Is it not true that an urgency certificates has been given for this work? If so, how this urgency is being respected and when will the work start?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is not true that no work has been done. The State Government took up this work as a drought relief measure and after this situation was over the State Government stopped the work. Some portion of the earth work has been done. The Government issued urgency certificate on the basis that the work will be done immediately after we are provided with the funds.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: I want to know what work has been done by the railway administration and not by the State Government. Secondly, is it not a fact that it falls into backward area? If so, why this work has not been included in the list of works taken up in the backward areas?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, is it true that this work falls in the backward areas. The entire cost of this project is going to be to the tune of Rs. 300 crores. In addition to this project cost, about Rs. 14 crores will be required for rolling stock. Therefore, Sir, considering the magnitude of the amount, you will kindly agree with me that unless we are provided with funds, now can we start a project of such a nature.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Raids on Places of Former ruling Family of Jaipur

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S. N. Q. 1. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any search conducted by the Income Tax Department in the premises of the Jaipur erstwhile Ruling family;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total values of goods found, after search by the Income Tax Department in the form of gold, cash, valueable diamonds and like-uptodate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

On the basis of information that there had been large-scale evasion of taxes by the legal heirs of late H.H. Shri Sawai Man Singh, search operations under section 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, were started at Delhi and Jaipur on 11-2-1975 in the cases of Smt. Gayatri Devi, Shri Bhowani Singh, Shri Jai Singh, Shri Prithviraj Singh and other connected cases. The searches at Delhi were carried out at—

1. 33, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi—residence of Smt. Gayatri Devi,
2. 3/13, Shanti Niketan, New Delhi—residence of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh.

3. Residence of Smt. Padmini Devi, wife of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh, both at 3/13, Shanti Niketan and 302/9, Hailey Road, New Delhi.

4. M/s. S. M. S Private Ltd., F-2, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

5. Office and residential premises of Shri V. K. Varma, Chartered Accountant, Delhi.

The searches at Delhi were concluded on 11-2-1975.

The searches at Jaipur were carried out at—

1. City Palace.
2. Rajmahal Palace—residence of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh.
3. Moti Doongri Palace—residence of Smt. Gayatri Devi.
4. Residence of Shri Jai Singh, Sawai Pratap Singh Road.
5. Strong rooms in Jaigarh Fort.
6. Residence of Shri Harnath Singh, Controller of the Household of the erstwhile Royal Family, Sawai Pratap Singh Road.
7. Office of M/s. Mahiram Puranmal Rawat and residential premises of the partners (firm of jewellers).

The searches at Jaipur are still continuing.

Outcome of the searches at Delhi:

No. 33, Aurangzeb Road: At the time of search of No. 33, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi, it was found that Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh and his brother Shri Jai Singh were staying there. From Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh, the following foreign currency, U.S. Dollars travellers cheques, were seized:—

British Pounds . . .	76
Italian Liras . . .	3000
U.S. Dollars . . .	120
Swiss Francs . . .	30
U.S. Dollars Travellers Cheques . .	220

In addition, Indian Currency of Rs. 25,000 found was seized since there was no proper explanation for its source. Apart from this, a key which appears to belong to a Bank locker in Rome has been seized from him along with a cheque book of the Bank account in his name in the Chase Manhattan Bank in U.S.A. The Enforceent Directorate were informed and are making necessary enquiries.

At 3/13, Shanti Niketan: From Smt. Padmini Devi, wife of Lt. Col. *Bhowani Singh, jewellery worth Rs.* 9 lakhs approximately, fixed deposits worth Rs. 3 lakhs approximately and silver utensils worth Rs. 67,000 were seized. (Silver utensils were seized at No. 302/9, Hailey Road).

Bank Lockers: During the search at Moti Doongri Palace at Jaipur—residence of Smt. Gayatri Devi—the search party came across a bank locker key and on the basis of this information the bank locker standing in her name in the State Bank of India, Connaught Place, New Delhi, has been sealed. Three locker keys were found at the residence of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh at 3/13, Shanti Niketan and although the locker keys were stated to belong to some other persons, they were seized and the corresponding lockers sealed as the explanation that the keys belong to other persons was not acceptable unless and until after the contents of the lockers were verified. One of these three lockers which stood in the name of the late Smt. Indra Devi, mother of Smt. Padmini Devi, was opened but did not contain anything. The other two lockers stand in the name of one Pragnya Kumari Rajput. Further investigations show that Smt. Pragnya Kumari Rajput is none other than Smt. Padmini Devi, wife of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh.

Shri V. K. Varma, the Chartered Accountant, has recently been appointed as a Tax Adviser by Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh and others. His residence and office premises were also

searched in the course of which certain files relating to the members of the former Ruling family of Jaipur were seized for scrutiny. During the course of this search two bank locker keys came to the notice of the search party. These lockers were opened and were found to contain jewellery worth approximately Rs. 50,000 and cash of Rs. 15,000. These have been put back in the lockers and resealed pending further enquiries.

Outcome of the searches at Jaipur:

City Palace Jaipur: At the rear of the City Palace Museum there are certain rooms known as 'Kapat Dwar' which was reputed to contain the treasure of the former Ruling family of Jaipur. The keys to 'Kapat Dwar' which were stated to be in the possession of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh at Delhi were taken by his brother Shri Jai Singh and made available to the search party on 13-2-1975. The 'Kapat Dwar' consists of a large number of rooms containing various costly items such as silver utensils, gold utensils and some jewellery, cutlery, crockery, wearing apparel etc. The search party has been continuously on the job of inventorising the various costly and precious articles and most of this work has been completed. The items, however, have to be valued. Gold utensils weighing approximately one quintal and silver utensils, silver photo frames etc. weighing nearly 50 quintals have been inventorised. The valuation of all these inventorised items is yet to be undertaken. Notices U/s 132(3) of the Income-tax Act have been served on the parties.

Rajmahal Palace residence of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh:

A large quantity of diamond studed jewellery and jewellery made out of emeralds and rubies have been found, which appear to be very valuable. These have been inventorised and put in safe custody in one of the strong rooms, the keys of which are in the possession of the Department. The strong rooms have also been sealed. The jewellery is still to be valued. In one of the strong rooms dynastic regalia of the Jaipur family have been stored. It would appear that all the dynastic regalia is not at one place and the search party has requested Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh and Shri Jai Singh to account for the same. Notices U/s 132(3) of Income Tax Act have been served on the parties.

Residence of Shri Jai Singh: A substantial amount of jewellery and cash were found. Notice U/s 132(3) of the Income-tax Act has been served on the parties. The valuation of the jewellery is in progress.

Moti Doongri Palace—residence of Smt. Gayatri Devi: There are two strong rooms in this palace, one on the ground floor (Strong Room No. I) of the palace itself and the other in an out house (Strong Room No. II). In one of the cupboards in strong room No. I, a large number of keys were found in sealed packets. Two of these keys were found to belong to two strong rooms in the basement of the Ram Bagh Palace Hotel. One of these strong rooms yielded 550 tolas of primary gold, one diamond studded 'Tiara' and one 3-tiered diamond necklace. Order U/s 132(3) has been served on all the concerned parties including the Manager of the Hotel. The items of jewellery found are made out of old fashion diamonds. These have been valued at Rs. 2.9 lakhs approx. This does not include the primary gold found there.

The search is still in progress at Moti Doongri Palace. On 19-2-75 in strong room No. I, the Intelligence Wing officials located a concealed chamber in the flooring. When this was opened, the search party found a huge quantity of gold mohars, gold coins, gold bricks of foreign origin and smaller gold slabs. The Gold Control Authorities were informed. They associated their officers with the search. The below mentioned gold and silver mohars, sovereigns, primary and foreign marked gold were recovered:

	Weight
Gold Mohars . . .	541·690 Kgs.
Sovereigns . . .	8·580 Kgs.
Primary Gold	
(*i*) with foreign marks like U.S.A. Assay & Rand Refineries . . .	279·872 Kgs.
(*ii*) Other gold including 4 bars with markings "Sawai Madho Samvat 1962" . . .	17·943 Kgs.
Silver Mohars	19 876 Kgs.

Some primary gold and 5 gold paper weights and Agar Batti Stands lying in the cupboards of the same strong room weighing in all 8.363 kgs. were also recovered on 24/25-2-75. The total gold so found came to 856.448 kgs.

Since it *prima facie* appeared that no declaration was filed by anyone relating to the above gold, all the above mentioned gold and silver mohars, primary gold and gold paper weights were seized under the provisions of Gold Control Act.

The valuation of jewellery found in strong rooms I and II has been completed except for three items. It comes to Rs. 39.27 lakhs approv. This valuation does not include the value of gold coins found.

During the course of search at Moti Doongri Palace officers came across some evidence that Smt. Gayatri Devi has a bank account in Switzerland. Necessary enquiries in regard to this account are being made.

Jaigarh Fort: The search party has located a strong room in the Jaigarh Fort and sealed the same They had also succeeded in securing two keys to the Godrej door from the hereditory killedars and the master key had been seized from Rajmahal Palace On 17-2-1975, the search party opened strong room in the Jaigarh Fort in the presence of witnesses and the two killedars, Historically Jaigarh Fort was the place where the family treasure used to be stored in the times of the former Rulers. However, when the strong room was opened, it was seen that most of the treasure had been removed from there. Only silver articles weighing about two quintals, some quantities of corals and Jado Pieces were found. Nearly 3000 weapons consisting mainly of fire arms were found in a room which appeared to be the armoury. All the contents were left in the strong room and re-sealed pending evaluation by approved valuers.

Documents: In addition to the gold, jewellery and other valuables, incriminating documents have been seized from various places. These are being examined.

Necessary action in respect of the assets which have not been disclosed in various statutory returns filed before the Department will be taken according to law. Preliminary assessment of the materials discovered in the course of the search leads to the conclusion that there has been very heavy concealment of income/wealth by the members of the family. Also, there is *prima facie* clear evidence of violation of the Gold Control Act. Interrogation of the members of the family and the other persons connected with the affairs of the family is in progress.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, this statement consists of five pages. I have read it. I think, I should be given some time to frame the question. It is a five page statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The question should not be five pages.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I want to congratulate the Income tax officers and the employees for the boldness shown and for the courage shown in raiding the houses of the ex. rulers of Jaipur, both in Delhi and in Jaipur. In the statement, it is mentioned that the searches were carried out at—

"1. 33, Aurangazeb Road, New Delhi—residence of Smt. Gayatri Devi—

Member of this House—

"2. 3/13, Shanti Niketan, New Delhi—residence of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh.

3. Residence of Smt. Padmini Devi, wife of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh, both at 3/13, Shanti Niketan and 302/9, Hailey Road, New Delhi.

4. M/s. S. M. S. Private Ltd., F-2, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

5. Office and residential premises of Shri V. K. Varma, Chartered Accountant, Delhi."

It is also mentioned in the statement that the searches were carried out at Jaipur at—

'1. City Palace.

2. Rajmahal Palace—residence of Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh.

3. Moti Doongri Palace—residence of Smt. Gayatri Devi.

4. Residence of Shri Jai Singh, Sawaj Pratap Singh Road.

5. Strong rooms in Jaigarh Fort...."

Sir, from the statement, it is found that the quantity of gold recovered was very small. It was 856 Kilograms. 856 Kilorgrams of gold were recovered. Sir, it has also been stated here:

"During the course of search at Moti Doongri Palace, officers came across some evidence that Smt. Gayatri Devi—

hon. Member of this hon. House—

"has a bank account in Switzerland. Necessary enquiries in regard to this account are being made."

Sir, I know the place because I have known that when Maharajas were used to be taken, they used to tie their eyes and they could take anything from there. The Meenas were the chowkidars.

Sir, it is something surprising that when money has been found and when it has been found that she has been maintaining an account in Switzerland, whether it is Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh or any other Singh, not a single member of this family has been arrested even after all the searches have been made. Sir, when searches are carried out, unless some persons are arrested, it is impossible for the officers to function there because of the influence of persons in Jaipur and other places. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, how is it that they have not been challaned, they have not been prosecuted for violation of the Gold Control Act, for violation of the Income Tax Act, for violation of the Foreign Exchange Act and all those Acts which have been passed by this august House and why no member from the family who is directly concerned with it has been arrested and the reasons for the same?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have explained this in the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House and I have mentioned that unless the process of search, identification, inventorisation and so on is complete, unless the full facts of the whole operation are clear to the Government and we are in possession of all the details in rgard to this, it is not possible for us at this stage to take any action as suggested by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My second question is whether these gentlemen/ladies who are fabulously rich and have concealed their income, gold etc. have been removed from the places where the searches were carried on. Is it a fact that when the income-tax officials went to search the palace, they were tempted first and then threatened next with dire consequences that they would be liquidated? If so, what protection has been given to these officers so that their life may not be endangered? Also will Government give a promise that once a *prima facie* case is established of concealment of income or violation of these Acts, suitable action will be taken against them in the matter of prosecution without thinking for a moment that she is either a Rajmata or anybody? I have nothing against Shrimati Gayatri Devi; I have nothing but love and regard for her. But the question is very simple. A mere member of Parliament took some money or bribe and we have the famous Tulmohan

Ram case. She is behaving like the grand-mother of Tulmohan Ram....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not say these things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly read the statement. What is happening in our country? It is only one palace, of Jaipur, which has been raided. There are so many other palaces like this. What about them? What action is going to be taken to recover these dues so that the poor man may not be squeezed to the last drop of blood in the matter of taxation? That is why I ask whether after the case is completed, suitable action will be taken and their passports will be impounded immediately because we have known that they have foreign accounts and they may immediately go abroad. She spends six months abroad and six months in India. Have steps been taken to see that the passports are seized?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the first question is concerned, as to whether due protection has been to the officers who are looking into this matter and conducting search operations, my answer is yes, due protection is being given to them. It is true that at the initial stage of he sdarch operations, the members of the ruling family did not co-operate with the searching party, but at the second stage, they rendered Co-operations

So far as the passports are concerned the members of the ruling family themselves surrendered them to the officials.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या सर्वे के बाद कुछ ऐसे केसेज हुये हैं जिन में पता चलता है कि राज घराने के लोग फारेन बैंक्स में अपना पैसा जमा कराते हैं? क्या उन्होंने ऐसा कोई एफीडेविट भी दिया है कि जो धन संग्रह किया हुआ मिला है उसके बारे में उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं थी?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the question of foreign accounts is concerned in the text of the statements I have mentioned that certain documents have been seized. A token of a Swiss bank has been found during the course of search. I do not know of any affidavit, but a statement has come from Lt. Col. Bhawani Singh that he was not aware of this concealed wealth.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The statement makes a staggering reading in the sense that the amounts that have been recovered, the quintals of gold, silver etc. that have been recovered, do produce an impression in the country that not only in Jaipur but in other palaces also...

AN HON. MEMBER: Gwalior.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Such things may have been concealed. In order to remove doubts or the cloud that has come over the other palaces and also to see that Government is not deprived of its legitimate dues, may I know what steps are Government taking to see that raids are conducted on the other palaces or legal or other steps are taken under the Income-tax Act to search the other palaces like, Gwalior, which was mentioned, and others of these erstwhile Maharajas and Maharanis? Otherwise, I feel they will take a clue from what has happened in regard to this case and remove their properties elsewhere.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Usually action is initiated in these matters when we have some information. If the hon. member or anybody else has information and gives it to us, we shall take action.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In the concluding part of the statement it is stated that preliminary assessment of the materials revealed in the search leads to the conclusion that there had been very heavy concealment of income by the members of the family, and there is *prima facie* evidence of violation of the Gold Control Act. If any *prima facie* case is established against an ordinary

citizen, he is arrested then and there under any available section. But in this case where there is a *prima facie* case according to them, till this moment nobody had been arrested. On the other hand some of them had left India. Why had they been allowed to do so?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not know whether anybody has left India. In reply to an earlier question, I said that the members of the family had surrendered their passports. I do not know if they had smuggled themselves abroad in any other way. Regarding the first part of the question, I have already mentioned that the whole process is still going on and therefore it is not possible at this moment to initiate the kind of action indicated by the hon. Member.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : राजघराने से जो भी सामान, माल-मसाला निकला है, उसमे सोना चांदी व जेवरात आदि बताये जाते है। पता यह चला है कि राज रानी को इसका पता ही नही था, बहुत पुराना कोई था, ऐसा कहते हैं। हमे राजाओ और रानियो से बडी हमदर्दी है। मैं श्री वाजपेयी को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहता हू—जैसे घराना ग्वालियर है, वहां उनको पता ही नही होगा। मैं नही कहता कि उनको पता नही होगा। लेकिन 10-10 पीढियो से राज्य करते चले आ रहे है, क्या उनको पता नही होगा कि कितना सोना, चादी व जेवरात जमीन मे गडा होगा? हमें उनकी जानकारी के साथ कोई आपत्ति नही है, जितनी जानकारी होगी, जन्होंने दी होगी।

लेकिन ऐसे कम से कम 300, 400 रजवाडे होंगे जिनकी जानकारी नही होगी। जिनके पैलेसो की जमीन के नीचे धन मिलेगा, सोना, चादी, अवाहरात, हीरे और पन्ने मिलेगे। इतने मिलेगे जिससे आप पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी कर सकते है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार जिन राजघराने है उनके महलो के नीचे जमा धन को अपने फायदे के लिये वाजपेयी जी के फायदे के लिये और सबो के फायदे के लिये, लगायेगी?

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : महाराजा कर्णसिंह कांग्रेस के मंत्री है, क्या उनके महलों की भी तलाशी ली गई है?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE. It is the suggestion of the hon. Member.

SHRI R S PANDEY: My fundamental question was different. Who is going to get information from Rajas and Ranis They themselves do not know how much they have. Take for instance Gwalior or Jaipur; they themselves do not know how much traditional wealth they have got; they have been ruling the States for the last eight hundred or thousand years. What measures are being devised to find that out?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE. I can tell the hon. Member—perhaps he may not agree with me—as there was one hidden treasure in one palace, it would not be wise to come to the conclusion that in all palaces there are hidden treasures. We have to action some information. Whatever is to be done, Government will take care of that.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, किसी के यहां इनकम टैक्स अधिकारी सर्च करते हैं, यह कोई बुरी बात नही। लेकिन सम्पूर्ण देश मे इस समय एक आशका व्याप्त है कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रिगण, प्रान्तो के मुख्य-मंत्री और मंत्रिगण, जो कि लगभग 27 वर्षों से इस देश मे भ्रष्टाचारी तरीकों से देश को खोखला करते रहे हैं, उन्होंने भी इस तरह से धन दबा-दबा कर देश और विदेश में रखा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय पूरे सदन को इस विश्वास में लेंगे कि इनकम-टैक्स विभाग या अन्य कोई विभाग

इस तरह से जनके यहां भी रेड करेंगा और सम्पूर्ण धन, जो इस तरह से एकत्र किया गया है देश के सामने लाया जायेगा ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Wherever we get some information our people go and raid it and search it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The statement has given a description of the materials seized during the raids. There was a news that during the travels abroad of the members of this family, and especially of Maharani Gayatri Devi, in the United States some gold ornaments were taken away by some people and ultimately it was contradicted. May I know whether the Ministry has made an investigation in this regard and whether it is also a fact that during the raid a specific token number of a United States Bank was found by the authorities in the raid, and if so what steps have been taken? Lastly, to improve the standard of the Members of Parliament before the eyes of the public, may I know whether it has not become very important, after the cases of Mrs. Gayatri Devi and Shri Tulmohan Ram, to deamnd complete declarations of the assets and properties of all the Members of Parliament and place them before the public

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, if it refers to the stolen jewellery in U.S.A., I remember that once in reply to a question on the Floor of the House I had mentioned that the Maharani explained that the jewellery stolen in the USA did not belong to her, that it belonged to one of her friends. According to the declarations which she had made to the customs authorities before leaving the country and after returning to the country, neither did she take any jewellery outside India nor did she bring any into India

Regarding the assets of Members of Parliament, so far as income tax and wealth tax part is concerned hon. Members who are assessable ought to make a declaration of their assets.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Let their assets be declared and laid on the Table of the House

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether the members of the ex-Rulers family have taken any plea with regard to the wealth unearthed or have they made a clean confession of concealments?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned that Col. Bhowani Singh.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHEA: I am asking about all the members of the family.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The whole matter is still under investigation. I would not like to make any statement before the investigation is complete because sometimes they make a statement and sometimes they go back on that. Therefore, I would like the hon. Member to wait till we complete the investigation. Then all the facts would be available.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But you have been pleased to say about Col Bhawani Singh. The same step could have been taken about all the members of the family.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sure they are properly advised by their lawyers and they would take all sorts of pleas, but we have to go into all the facts the incriminating facts also, which are available with regard to the culpability of the various individuals. Therefore I would request the House to have some patience so that the investigation is completed. It is not merely the statements, there are also several incriminating documents All that will have to be used properly and as soon the investigation is complete, I want to give this assurance that however highly placed a person may be, the law will take its own course.

SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI: Why is a special treatment being given to the Jaipur family while others are arrested?

SHRI K. GOPAL: In reply to a question by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya it was said that even though a *prima facie* case is established, no arrest was made, but the statement says that nearly 3,000 weapons consisting mainly of fire arms were found in a room which appeared to be the armoury. Atleast on this account some body should have been arrested. If we possess even one pistol without a licence we are liable to prosecution, and so I would like to know why no action has been taken when a big armoury was found here.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already said that it is not a fact that no action has been taken. The whole matter is in process and therefore it will take sometime to clarify the whole position and it is no use producing a half-baked case before the courts and ultimately the courts passing adverse judgements.

SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI: In Calcutta 10 people have been arrested during the time of the raid and here Maharani Gayatri Devi is being protected. Can you tolerate it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: May I make a statement with regard to the arrests of the persons concerned? We make arrests when they are liable to abscond. If the investigation is likely to be impeded by their being outside, then also arrests are made.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: You are not giving the truth.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In this case their presence outside is necessary for the purpose of carrying on the investigation because there are hidden treasures, hidden rooms. We require their assistance even to get the keys and to get entry into the various secret rooms. Therefore, if you put them into prison perhaps that is the best way of blocking the investigation. That is why we are trying to get their cooperation. Fortunately, even though there was some hasitation in the beginning; they are giving full co-operation and we are trying to find out the various places where these treasures are hidden. If the hon. Members are not interested in that and only that immediately some arrest should be made, that will be only a dramatic action, it will not lead to results. Therefore, I would respectfully submit that we are proceeding according to the law and when all the facts are known, then whatever proceedings under the law could be initiated will be initiated.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या तलाशी का फ़ैसला आयकर विभाग ने स्वयं किया, या उसे किसी सूत्र से जानकारी मिली, जिसके आधार पर तलाशी की गई।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would not like to disclose this information.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not in the public interest?

MR. SPPAKER: He says he cannot disclose it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not asking the name. I wanted to know whether the income-tax department acted *suo motu* or the search was organised on the basis of any information received from a private person. The question is so innocent that how can the hon. Minister refuse to reply to it? Is he seeking protection on the ground that my supplementary is not in the public interest?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not prepared to disclose this information at this stage.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The anxiety of the House is that the guilty must be booked. It appears *prima facie* there is a violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, the Gold Control Act, the Income-tax Act and the Wealth-tax Act. And there are provisions naturally not only for the levy of tax but the wealth tax is so heavy that the minimum is equivalent to the wealth and the maximum is double that amount. Supposing the wealth is valued at Rs. 2 crores and it is concealed for six or eight years, then *the penalty will be Rs. 12 crores to 15* crores. Standard pleas are raised in all such cases and the ingenuity that has been brought to bear by the various assessees by adducing evidence is such that the department is immobilised. Though the department has the utmost sincerity, it has limited resources for investigation and very limited and unsophisticated means of investigation. Since in this case the investigation net will have to be cast very wide, not only all over the country but possibly in some other countries also, would the Minister assure the House that they would in conjunction with the income-tax department, also take the assistance of the Enforcement Directorate and the CBI to make sure that under all the four Acts the guilty persons are booked and that they are not allowed to get away?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Their passports should be impounded.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They have already been taken over. The hon Member has made a very pertinent point. The investigation in all its ramifications is not going to be a very simple matter. All these will be taken into account and the necessary machinery will be involved for the purpose of investigation.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Is it a fact that Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh was one of the distinguished guests invited to the Prime Minister's house to the dinner thrown in honour of Prince Charles, two days after the searches were made and these treasures were found in his house?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I did not find him among the guests who attended the lunch or dinner. I do not know what special information the hon. Member has; I do not have any.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: He said that those people are assisting him in finding out wealth and that is why they are not arrested. But they are being invited to the Prime Minister's house for dinner. That is what I wanted to say.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Lt. Col. Bhowani Singh has given a statement that he did not know about the hidden wealth and the Minister has said that it is not correct on his part to come with a statement about the other members of the family. In fact, Shrimati Gayatri Devi is a Member of Parliament for the last so many years and she knows the laws passed by this House, including the income-tax law and the Gold Control Act. I would like to know what statement she has made, because she knows the law. What had she to say about the hidden wealth that was discovered from her house? Is the Minister showing her some consideration because she is a woman and this is the International Women's Year? Is he going to show the same favour in the case of other Rajmatas, because there are so many Rajmatas in this country? She being the Rajmata, she must be knowing all these things. May I know whether the hon. Minister is really showing favour to her because this is the International Women's Year?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Here is a woman against a woman!

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sure, the hon. Member is aware that ignorance of law is no excuse and, therefore, whether she knows it or not, that is quite a different thing altogether.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Has she said that she was ignorant of law?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even if she says that she was ignorant of law, that cannot be an excuse.

The point for consideration is, whether in the midst of all the investigations, should we be disclosing all the contents of the statements and various other things at this stage. I respectfully submit that the House should restrain the curiosity a little bit till the whole investigation is completed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the hon. Minister give the amount of wealth or income shown previously in the returns up till now not only of this family but of other families of ex-rulers also? That information he must be having. That can be easily given. Will he kindly place this material before the House?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not about this particular family now. If the hon. Member is interested about other families, he can put a separate question. Now, a particular question is being answered.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Not only the family violated the Income-tax Act, the Wealth-tax Act, the Gold Control Act but also the Foreign Exchange Act. It is written in the statement that the following foreign currency was seized after the search:

British Pounds	76
Italian Liras	3000
U. S. Dollars	120
Swiss Francs	30
U. S. Dollars Travellers Cheques	220

I would like to know whether any prosecutions have been launched for the violation of the Foreign Exchange Act.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE: No prosecution has yet been launched because we are not yet in possession of full facts.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dispute among Share-Holders of Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati

*201. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the main points of dispute among the share-holders of Mysore Paper Mills Limited, Bhadravati;

(b) whether Jalan Group is dominating the management by cornering the shares;

(c) how many petitions have been filed by Jalans against the Mysore Paper Mills Limited in various Courts in India; and

(d) the measures Union Government propose to take to keep the management of the Mills in the hands of Karnataka Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) According to available information, the disputes relates to--

(i) The cost of expansion of the company from 24,000 to 70,000 tonnes per annum for which a Letter of Intent has been issued

(ii) The validity of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 1974, which has been challenged by some shareholders in different Courts.

(b) According to available information, the Jalan Group is not represented in the newly constituted Board of Directors.

(c) According to information received from the company, eight petitions have been filed by the Jalans in various Courts.

(d) On the basis of a complaint regarding acquisition of shares by the Jalan Group made by a Director of the company, an interim order under section 409 (2) of the Companies Act was passed by the Company Law Board on 27-9-1974 directing that no resolution passed or action taken to effect the changes in the Board of the company shall have effect unless confirmed by the Company Law Board. The interim order passed under section 409(2) is yet to be finally heard. On the 4th December, 1974, the Company Law Board under section 409(1) of the Companies Act, confirmed the changes effected in the Board of Diretors at the Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 1974. A writ petition has been filed in the Delhi High Court for quashing the order passed by the Company Law Board on 4th December, 1974.

Oil and Natural Gas Reserves

*202. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the total known reserves of oil and natural gas in the country including the estimated reserves of the newly found Bombay High structure;

(b) the total oil and natural gas requirements of the country per year at the present rate of consumption and how long the present known reserves will last, and

(c) if the known reserves are very small compared to our requirements, what are the reasons for the neglect of the development of coal-based fertiliser plants and preferring oil-based fertiliser projects?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIA): (a) The balance recoverable reserves of crude oil and natural gas in the country as on 1-1-1974 were 124.502 million tonne and 67856 million cubic mts. respectively. The oil and gas reserves of the Bombay High structure are still being assessed.

(b) The indigenous oil production is about a third of the demand. At the present rate of production and consumption the balance of established reserves may last for about 15 years or so. Efforts are being made to establish additional recoverable reserves.

(c) Three large sized coal-based fertiliser plants are under construction at Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba.

Electrification of Howrah-Delhi Trunk Route

*207. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of the Howrah-Delhi trunk route is likely to be completed by the next year; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Electrification of the Howrah-Tundla section (Route Kms. 1233) has already been completed. Work of electrification on the remaining portion between Tundla and Delhi (Route Kms. 204) is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1976.

List of Dead and Wounded in Accident at Ultadanga

*208. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether (i) list of dead and wounded in Railway accident at Ultadanga railway station in West Bengal have been prepared, and (ii) inquiry held regarding all facts related to the cause of the accident;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether criticisms were voiced in Calcutta papers regarding identification of dead and wounded persons, if so, facts thereof; and

(d) steps taken to implement recommendations made in the inquiry report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The report of Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, who has held his statutory inquiry into this accident, is awaited.

(c) Presumably the reference is to the news item which appeared in the Statesman of 2nd February, 1975 about the confusion created by rival claimants of 2 dead bodies. The dispute, according to the newspaper, was settled on that very day. The identification of the dead bodies is done by the State Police.

Proposal to Expand Capacities of Refineries

*210. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the refining capacities of the existing refineries during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIA): (a) and (b). A project for the expansion of the capacity of the existing Koyali Refinery by 3 million tonnes has been taken up. The sanctioned estimated cost of the expansion project is Rs. 28.08 crores. This estimated cost is likely to go up due to sharp increase in prices of raw materials, equipment etc. The work on the project is in progress and the project is expected to be completed by early 1977. Expansion of the Madras Refinery by about 0.8 million tonnes is also under consideration. Studies in this behalf are in progress.

Scheme for Self-Sufficieney in Oil

*211. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive plan for achieving self-sufficiency in oil has been worked out; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, indicating the new areas including off-shore belts to be subjected to oil-explorations and exploitation under the plan and the lay-out and the period over which it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). It is Government's endeavour to achieve self-sufficiency in oil as early as possible. The measures taken and proposed to be taken by the ONGC for intensify-

ing exploration efforts and for maximising indigenous production of crude oil have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan which envisages an outlay of Rs. 1264 crores. The objectives enumerated in the Fifth Plan include:

(i) extension of exploration work to almost all sedimentary basins of India on land and to a limited extent in off-shore wherever possibilities of finding hydrocarbons exist, on geological considerations;

(ii) quick development of the already discovered oil fields;

(iii) maximum utilisation of the existing production wells;

(iv) wider application of secondary recovery methods.

The exploration work is planned to be intensified on land in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu, besides continuing exploration and development activities in Gujarat and Assam. Off-shore exploration is also being intensified. For its operations in Bombay High area, ONGC would be acquiring two more mobile rigs to step up the drilling activity. A seismic survey vessel is also being acquired by the ONGC and this is expected to be in operational condition in the Indian waters by the middle of this year. Seismic survey of off-shore areas would be accelerated with the help of this vessel. In addition to ONGC's own operations in Bombay High area, two off-shore areas have been contracted out to foreign oil companies for exploration. The Oil India Ltd., apart from proving the extent and developing the resources of its two important oil fields at Nahorkatiya and Moran in Assam, has undertaken intensive exploration for oil at Tengakhat, Nagajan, Jorajan and Tarajan areas (all in Assam) and at Kharsang in Arunachal Pradesh. As per present assessment, indigenous production of crude oil in 1978-79 is estimated at 12 million tonnes.

Proposal to start fast direct train between New Delhi and Jabalpur

*212. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Jabalpur is a major city of the State of M.P. and that it is the seat of its High Court, an important University and a centre of defence establishments and literary and cultural activity in the State;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is not a single direct train linking Jabalpur with New Delhi; and

(c) whether Government propose to start a very fast direct train between New Delhi and Jabalpur, beginning with a bi-weekly service and making it by stages a daily services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Introduction of a direct train between Jabalpur and New Delhi is operationally not feasible for want of line capacity on sections on route and lack of terminal facilities at New Delhi/Delhi.

Inquiry into the affairs of M/s Shaw Wallace and Company

*213. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the affairs of M/s Shaw Wallace and Company;

(b) whether Government have received complaints regarding various contraventions of the Companies Act by the said company; and

(c) the result of the inquiry conducted and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A complaint alleging contravention of Section 293(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 1956, and representations from the All India Shaw Wallace Employees' Federation expressing apprehensions regarding likely change in the management of M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd., were received.

(c) An inspection of the books of accounts of the company under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, brought out the following features:—

(i) In the sale of Shares held by M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., in M/s. R. G. Shaw & Co. Ltd., London, although there was a profit, the company lost the opportunity of making further profit.

(ii) The investments in shares of M/s. Shaw Leiner Ltd., and the loans advanced to and the guarantee given by the company in favour of M/s. Shaw Leiner Ltd., were not judicious, considering the financial position of the latter.

(iii) The sales of company's shareholdings in M/s. Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd., and M/s. Pench Valley Coal Co. Ltd., to one of its directors were at prices below their instrinsic worth.

(iv) The company's action in standing surety for the debts owning by Shri Saharia to the Eastern Bank Ltd, did not bring much benefit to the company.

(v) In hiring cars and air conditioners, favours were shown to certain parties connected with a director.

(vi) Sections 295, 297, 299, 301 and Schedule VI of the Companies Act 1956, were contravened.

Action taken:

(i) The Company Law Board passed on 18th December, 1972, an order under section 250(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, directing that any transfer of equity shares in the company held by M/s. R. G. Shaw & Co. Ltd., M/s. Shaw Darby & Co. Ltd., M/s. Shaw Scott & Co. Ltd., and M/s. Thames Rice Milling Co. Ltd., shall be void for a period of three years with effect from 18th December, 1972.

(ii) The Company Law Board passed an order under section 408(1) of the Companies Act 1956, on 28th May, 1973, appointing two directors on the Board of directors of the company for a period of three years.

(iii) Information has been sent to the Income-tax Department and Enforcement Directorate.

(iv) The Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, has been directed to launch prosecution against the directors of the company for the contravention of section 295 of the Companies Act, 1956, and to issue show-cause notice under section 299 of the said Act for non-disclosure of interest by Directors in respect of loan transactions.

After examining the company's explanation regarding sections 297/299/301 of the said Act, in respect of hiring cars and air conditioners, no action was considered necessary.

Report of the Oil Prices Committee

†214. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Prices Committee has submitted its final report to Government;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be submitted;

(c) whether any interim report has been submitted; and

(d) if so, what are the recommendations and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The report is likely to be submitted by September, 1975.

(c) and (d). The Committee has submitted an interim report on 3rd February, 1975. The recommendations contained in the interim report are under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of a Drug Marketing Agency

*215. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a meeting of high level Government officials on the 30th January, 1975 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any decision was taken regarding setting up of a Drug Marketing Agency in the meeting;

(c) if so, salient features thereof; and

(d) whether emphasis was laid on distribution of unadulterated drugs at reasonable prices in the rural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Several discussions with the Officers, Scientists, persons belonging to Medical and other professions, professional bodies like IMA, IDMA, etc., are held from time to time to identify various aspects concerning the problems of drug industry. A National Convention on Economic Independence and Perspective of Drug Industry took place in New Delhi on December, 21 and 22, 1974, wherein the various problems of Drug Industry were high-lighted and the Convention, *inter alia*, also suggested that the wholesale distribution of essential drugs and their formulations produced by any sector should be nationalised and entrusted to a Centralised Cooperative Agency.

Government have also appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi and its terms of reference, *inter alia*, include:—

"to recommend measures for effective quality control of drugs and for rendering assistance to small scale units in this regard."

"to recommend measures for providing essential drugs and common house-hold remedies to the general public especially in the rural areas."

"to recommend institutional and other arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of basic drugs and raw materials especially to the Small Scale Sector."

The Committee's report on quality control and related matters and on measures for providing essential drugs and common house-hold remedies to the general public, especially in the rural areas has already been received and is receiving the attention of the Government.

The full report of the Committee is likely to be received by April, 1975, and Government will take a view on the varioius aspects of the Drug Industry thereafter.

Providing Additional Crude to Burmah Shell

*216. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether after a lapse of over six months, his Ministry has started providing additional crude to Burmah-Shell, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) (a) and (b) Burmah-Shell are refining their own crude oil imported from their own sources as also additional crude oil of IOC on payment of a processing fee basis

The quantity of crude oil processed by Burmah-Shell from their own sources depends upon the foreign exchange released to them from time to time after meeting the requirement of the public sector refineries.

IOC's crude oil is given to Burmah Shell for refining on a processing fee basis in accordance with the commercial judgement of I.O.C. keeping in view the product requirements in different parts of the country and after meeting the requirements of the public sector refineries

Setting up of Ammonia and Urea Plants in Sindri Fertilizer Plant

*217. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) when the new Ammonia plant and Urea plant are likely to be set up as a part of modernising and expansion of the Sindri Fertiliser Plant; and

(b) the additional production likely to be achieved and foreign exchange saving as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Sindri Modernisation programme, which is in the nature of an expansion envisages an additional production of 1,28,500 tonnes of Nitrogen per annum. The project is expected to be completed in early 1978. At current international prices of fuel oil and urea, the additional production of 1,28,500 tonnes of N would result in a foreign exchange saving of about Rs. 50-55 crores annually.

Expenditure on Oil Exploration by O. & N.G.C.

*218. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether O & N.G.C proposes to spend Rs. 255 crores on oil exploration work; and

(b) if so, what will be the percentage of increase in expenditure as compared to the last year's expenditure; and

(c) broad features of the proposed expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K D MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). Against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 184.88 crores for 1974-75, the ONGC plans to spend Rs. 255.36 crores in 1975-76, an increase of about 38 per cent for exploration/production of crude oil and natural gas. This takes into account the Commission's onshore/offshore operations including its overseas operations. It also includes a proposed outlay of Rs. 2.90 crores for research.

Schemes Prepared by Kerala Government for Development of Railway in Kerala

*219. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes put before the Centre by the Kerala Government for the development of Railways in Kerala during the present Plan period;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) what is the decision on each of these by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The following proposals for the construction of railway lines falling partly or wholly in the State of Kerala have been received from the State Government from time to time. The proposals and their present position is indicated below.

(i) Ernakulam to Trivandrum conversion from MG to BG (221 Kms) cost Rs 13 60 crores. The work on this projects is in progress. Progress achieved is 62 per cent.

(ii) Trivandrum-Cape Comorin (BG) cost Rs. 14.53 crores. A broad gauge rail link from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli via Nagercoil with a branch to Kanyakumari of 164 92 kms. in length has been sanctioned and the work is in progress Part of this line falls in Kerala State. Progress achieved is 27 per cent.

(iii) Kayamkulam-Ernakulam via Alleppey (BG-97 Kms.) cost Rs. 10 crores approx.—Traffic survey for a BG link carried out recentliy revealed that the link would be highly unremunerative.

(iv) Kuttipuram-Trichur via Guruvayoor (BG 56 Kms.) cost Rs. 5.6 crores approx. A preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a rail link from Kuttipuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor has recently been sanctioned.

(v) Kottayam-Bodinayakanur via Peeramad & Kumili—MG 180 Kms. cost Rs. 22 crores approx. This line will have to negotiate the Western Ghats over considerable length and the terrain is such that construction would be prohibitively costly. The line will also have limited capacity on account of steep gradients and sharp curves. It may not also have adequate traffic and is not expected to be economically viable. It is therefore, difficult to take up construction of this line at present.

(vi) Tellicherry-Mysore (MG) 237 Kms. (Cost Rs. 12.44 crores approx.) Engineering and Traffic Survey carried out in 1957-58, revealed that the line will attract very little traffic and even after inflation of chargeable distance the project would be unremunerative. It has therefore, been decided not to take up the project.

(vii) Kuttipuram-Ernakulam via Guruvayoor & Cranganore (M G. 128 kms. cost Rs. 16 crores approx.) There is no adequate traffic justification for this line and it is anticipated to be financially unremunerative. Its construction cannot be considered at present on account of the limitation of resources.

डीजल और भाप से चलने वाले इंजन

*220. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सवारी और माल ढोने वाली गाड़ियों को चलाने के लिये इस समय डीजल या

(ख) किस प्रकार के इंजन पर व्यय तुलनात्मक रूप से कम होता है और क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में इस प्रकार के इंजनों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) इस समय सवारी और माल गाड़िया चलाने के लिए 5552 भाप रेल इंजन और 1385 डीजल रेल इंजन है ।

(ख) भाप रेल इजन सस्ते पड़ते हैं लेकिन डीजल रेल इंजनों की अपेक्षा उन पर परिचालन व्यय अधिक आता है । भाप और डीजल कर्षण की तुलनात्मक लागत (मूल्य-हरास और ब्याज सहित) कोयले और डीजल तेल की सापेक्ष लागत पर निर्भर करती है । यातायात के घनत्व और कोयला क्षेत्रों से दूरी के आधार पर हर खण्ड पर भी इनकी लागत अलग-अलग रहती है । तेल सकट के कारण अपरिष्कृत तेल की कीमतें तेजी से बढ़ी हैं । इससे भाप रेल इंजनों का निर्माण दोबारा शुरु करना तो नही, गतायु रेल इजनो को ठीक करके फिर से चलाना किफायत पूर्ण हो गया है । लेकिन भाप रेल इंजनों से अधिक भार और अधिक रफ्तार वाले यातायात की आवश्यकताएं पूरी नही हो सकती ।

Use of Rock Phosphate by Fertiliser Manufacturers

1991. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the fertilizer manufacturers use imported rock phosphate while Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited has been producing enough quantity of it;

(b) whether due to this reason its sale has been reduced; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to set things right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Presently, indigenous production of rockphosphate falls short of the total requirements of the country and imports are arranged to the extent possible to bridge the gap between demand and supply. Most of the phosphatic fertilizer producers get both imported and indigenous rockphosphate. Recently, some accumulation of indigenous rock has been reported in the Jhamarkotra area of Rajasthan and this was mainly due to production being higher than what was anticipated earlier and the technical difficulties now encountered by the fertilizer manufacturers in using the indigenous rock. Every endeavour is being made to ensure maximum utilisation of the indigenously available rock.

Scheme for Setting up of a Fertilizer Plant in North Bengal

1992. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been formulated for setting up of a fertilizer plant in North Bengal,

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, Government of West Bengal had come up with a request for the setting up of a coal based public sector fertilizer plant in the Raniganj area. The State Government have been informed that the present resource position does not permit creation of any additional fertilizer capacity in the public sector during the Fifth Plan period.

Construction of Fertilizer Plants

1993. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the fertilizer projects now under construction in the country;

(b) by what time they are likey to be commissioned;

(c) whether the cost of these projects have increased much beyond what was estimated at the commencement of the construction; and

(d) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c).

Name of Projects under construction	Likely date of commissioning	Original cost	Revised cost
		(Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)
Public Sector			
1. Barauni	April, 1975	35·14	68·84
2. Namrup Expansion	April, 1975	29·46	58·62
3. Sindri Rationalisation	October, 1975	22·96	39·75
4. Ramagundam	January, 1977	71·18	137·30
5. Talcher	January, 1977	70·49	142·69
6. Haldia	October, 1977	88 03	187·23
7. Gorakhpur Expansion	October, 1975	11·83	18·05
8. Nangal Expansion	October, 1976	75·60	103·77
9. Korba	Being rephased	118·25	150·00
10. Cochin-II	End of 1975	35·72	45·00
11. Bhatinda	January 1978	138·40	..
12. Trombay IV	June 1977	44·02	44·02
13. Sindri Modernisation	February 1978	89 92	119·35
Private Sector			
14. Mangalore	June/July 1975	57·50	67·62
15. Tuticorin	March/April 1975	71·00	89·68

(d) The escalation in the cost estimates is due mainly to the slippage in the schedule of completion and consequent increase in financing and interest charges, increase in cost of equipment and construction, etc.

Issue of C.O.B. Licences to Foreign Companies

1994. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies which are yet to obtain C.O.B. lincences;

(b) the names of firms, items manufactured during last three years, extent of foreign equity, utilisation of imported and canalised raw materials; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take against these firms for contravening the provisions of Industries Development and Regulation Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the name of the foreign companies and extent of foreign equity in respect of companies who are yet to obtain industrial licence/COB licence is attached. Information regarding the items manufactured during the last three years and the utilization of imported and canalised raw materials is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The question as to whether these companies are required to obtain a carrying on business licence or not is being examined. One of these companies has applied for a C. O. B licence. The others have been asked to state reasons for their failure to apply.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the foreign company	Extent of foreign equity
1.	M/s C.E. Fulford (India) Pvt. Ltd.	100%
2.	M/s. Chesborough Ponds Inc.	Branch
3.	M/s. C. W. Carnrick Co. (Asia)	Branch
4.	M/s. John Wyeth Bros.	Branch
5.	M/s. Bthnor Ltd.	75%
6.	M/s. Dental Products of India Ltd.	55%
7.	M/s. Nicholas of India Ltd.	Branch
8.	M/s. Anglo Thai Corporation	Branch
9.	M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	66·6%
10.	M/s. Indian Schering Ltd.,	88·7%

Firms Producing Basic Chemicals

1995. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the number of firms/plants in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Meghalaya producing basic chemicals; and

(b) the names of the firms and chemicals produced by them State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न रेलवे योजनाएं

1998. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में वर्तमान रेलवे लाइनों के विस्तार, उनके बदले जाने तथा नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाये जाने सम्बन्धी प्रत्येक योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लाइनों के विस्तार, आमान परिवर्तन और नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है फिर भी, नयी रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण और आमान परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी परियोजनाओं के निम्नलिखित प्रस्तावों पर कार्य हो रहा है। पर विचार किया जा रहा है जो कि अंशत या पूर्णत. मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पड़ती हैं :

नयी लाइनें

(1) गुना से मक्सी तक बडी लाइन का निर्माण लम्बाई 193 कि० मी० लागत 10.51 करोड रुपये — यह लाइन निर्माणाधीन है ।

(2) ढलनी-राजहरा जगदलपुर, लम्बाई, 251 कि० मी० लागत 27 60 करोड रुपये — अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है और रिपोर्ट की जाच की जा रही है ।

(3) हृदागढ-दमुआ–14.3 कि० मी० लागत 2 25 करोड रुपये — यह काम 1975–76 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

(4) सतना-रीवा ब्योहारी–127 कि० मी० — सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जाच की जा रही है ।

(5) महोबा-खजुराहो–75 कि० मी० — सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है ।

(6) राची-कोरवा–100 कि० मी० — सर्वेक्षण की अनुमति हाल ही में दे दी गयी है ।

(7) रतलाम-बामनवाडा 90 कि० मी० — सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है ।

आमान परिवर्तन

(1) रायपुरा-धमतरी छोटी (89 कि० मी०) लाइन खण्ड को बडी लाईन मे बदलना — सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है ।

(2) सतपुरा छोटी लाइन के उत्तरी खण्ड को बडी लाइन मे बदलना–लम्बाई 665 कि० मी० लागत लगभग 66.34 करोड रुपये — रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Filling up of Vacancies of Class I and II and Retrenchment of Class III and IV

1998. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) how many class I and II posts have been created and filled in during the year 1973-74; and

(b) how many class III and class IV were retrenched and vacancies kept unfilled due to economy measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The number of Class I and Class II posts created

during the year 1973-74, for varying periods, is 784.

(b) No regular employees in Class III or Class IV have been retrenched. Government's policy is not to retrench regular staff but to absorb anyone who becomes surplus in alternative posts. Casual labour and Substitutes have, however, to be laid off when the work for which they are engaged ceases.

Regarding posts unfilled, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Projects being set up by I.P.C. in Gujarat Complex

1999. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the projects in the Gujarat Petro-Chemical complex being set up by Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited; and

(b) the broad features of these projects and when they are likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) and (b). Following are the projects being implemented by the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited, their broad features and the scheduled dates of mechanical completion:—

Project	Capacity Tonnes/annum	Foreign technical collaborators		Scheduled date of mechanical completion
1	2	3		4
1. Aromatics Project	Dimethyl Terephthalate (DMT) 24,000	M/s Fried Krupp Chemieanlagenbau, West Germany		Completed and commissioned in 1973-74
	Paraxylene (for captive conversion into DMT) 17,000			
	Ortho-xylene 21,000			
	Mixed xylenes 2,500			
	Dimethyl Isophthalate 80 to 160			
	Methyl Benzoate 200 to 240			
2. Olefins Project	Ethylene 130,000	Naphtha Cracker	M/s Lummus Co. Ltd. (UK)	May, 1976
	Propylene (Polymer grade) 38,000	Benzene and Butadiene Extraction Units	M/s Universal Oil Products (USA) & M/s Procofrance (France)	August, 1976
	Propylene (Chemical grade) 33,240			
	Butadiene 18,100			
	Benzene 24,000			
	Light Pyrolysis Gasoline 29,300	Pyrolysis Gasoline Hydrogenation unit	Institut Francais du Petrole (France) in association with the Indian Institute of Petroleum (Dehra Dun)	August, 1976
	Heavy Pyrolysis Gasoline 34,600			

1	2	3	4	
	Raffinate .	8,200		
	Carbon Black Feedstock . .	17,900		
3. Low Density Polyethylene Project.		80,000	M/s Aquitaine Total Organico (ATO) and M/s Compagnie Francaise d' Etudes et de Construction Technip (TECENIP) (France)	May, 1976
4. Polypropylene Project.		30,000	M/s Montedison (Technimont), Italy.	June, 1976
Ethylene Glycol Project.	Ethylene Glycol	20,000	M/s Halcon International Inc., USA.	August, 1976
	Polyethylene Glycol . .	2,400		
	Purified Ethylene Oxide	5,000		
6 Polybutadiene Rubber Project		20,000	M s Polysar International, Switzerland and M s Polymer Corporation, Canada	September, 1976
7. Acrylonitrile Project.		24,000	M/s Prospect International, CA, Venezuela and M/s Dadger BV, Netherlands.	July, 1977
8. Acrylic Fibre Project.		12,000	M/s Asahi Chemical Industry Co. Ltd., M/s Kobe Steel Ltd., and M/s C. Itoh (All of Japan)	February, 1977
9. Detergent Alkylate Project.		30,000	M/s Universal Oil Products Company, USA.	September, 1976

Arrest of Railway Employees of Adra (South Eastern Railway)

2000. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Dulal Chatterjee BM (II) Abra under Block Signal Inspector (2) S.E. Railway, Adra was arrested with Railway materials along with seven other Railway employees and they were sent to Jail custody by Railway Police authority on the 9th December, 1974;

(b) whether they were carrying these materials to the bungalow of DSTE/SE Railway/Adra;

(c) whether all the eight arrested employees have given written state-

ment to police that materials were issued from BI(2) Adra office for the personal work in the bungalow of Sri R. L. N. Rao: and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government against the officers concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, on 9-12-74, 8 railway employees including Shri Dulal Chakraborty (and not Dulal Chatterjee) were detected by the Railway Protection Force carrying some railway material. As they failed to produce any authority for carrying the material, the material was seized and they were arrested and later released on personal bond.

(b) No. During enquiries it had been certified that the arrested railway employees were carrying the material for official use.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Indo-Saudi Commission

2001. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint Indo-Saudi Commission has been set up, if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether a regular bilateral arrangement for the supply of crude oil to India by Saudi Arabia has been worked out; and

(c) if so, the salient points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Requirements of crude for Haldia Oil Refinery

2002. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the annual requirement of Crude Oil for running the Haldia Oil Refinery project;

(b) whether Government's original plan was to run this Refinery with imported Crude Oil;

(c) whether Government have now to feed this Refinery with Crude Oil from Assam also and if so, whether the Government of Assam was consulted on this decision; and

(d) whether the Assam Government vigorously protested against this decision of the Central Government which is a move to drain out more crude to Barauni and Haldia without consulting them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) 2.5 million tonnes per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir. Haldia Refinery is designed to process imported crude.

(c) and (d). No proposal for processing Assam crude in the Haldia Refinery is under consideration of Government.

Indo-Brazil discussion for Supply of Railway Equipment

2003. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Brazil discussions were held in New Delhi in February, 1975 for the supply of Railway equipments;

(b) if so, the nature and main features of the discussions; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Discussions were held with a Brazilian Delegation on the supply of railway equipment, locomotives, coaches, wagons, rails, sleepers and other track material etc. as well as for providing consultancy services in different spheres of railway technology particularly on railway electrification.

(c) The delegation on their return to their country, will be submitting a report to their Government on their impressions and on the areas in which India and Brazil can co-operate in the field of railway technology and obtain equipment, rolling stock and track materials from India. The reaction of their Government based on this report will have to be awaited.

Oil Deposits in Coasts of Andaman and Gujarat

2004. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil deposits have been found on the Northern Coast of Andaman and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the approximate quantity found and whether Government would set up oil refineries in Andaman, Gujarat and Orissa States if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). No oil deposits have been found in any part of Andaman and Orissa; there is no proposal to set up a refinery in either of these areas. Production of crude oil from the Gujarat oil fields is presently at the rate of about 4 million tonnes per annum. There is already a refinery at Koyali to process this crude.

Stalmate in Nylon Spinning Industry

2006. SHRI C. M. SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether stalemate in the nylon spinning industry still continues;

(b) if so, the nature of the difficulties of the nylon spinning industry; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). The nylon textile spinning units could operate at capacity utilisation levels of 78 per cent in 1973 and 64 per cent in 1974 mainly due to restricted availability of the main raw material—caprolactam. The indigenous production of caprolactam commenced only in August, 1974 but due to certain teething problems, the production was only about 2,800 tonnes upto the end of 1974. However, the availability of caprolactam is expected to improve considerably this year and the difficulties of the industry in this regard would be mitigated.

Consumption of Petroleum Products for Irrigation Purposes

2007. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present consumption of petroleum products in the country, State-wise, for irrigation purposes;

(b) whether Government have given any assurance to the Rabi States regarding additional supplies of diesel for irrigation purpose to maximise rabi output this year; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No separate statistics regarding consumption of petroleum products in the country, State-wise, for irrigation purposes are maintained.

(b) and (c). State Governments have been assured that adequate supplies would be maintained to meet their requirements of Diesel Oil for the agricultural sector in full.

They were also requested to reassess their demand of diesel oil particularly for the agricultural programmes in the rabi season on a realistic basis and fix reasonable consumption norms for the irrigation pumpsets and other agricultural machinery. In case of any shortage State Governments were requested to ensure availability of diesel oil to agriculturists on priority through quota cards, if necessary, and to effectively check mal-practices like hoarding and black-marketing etc. Availability of diesel has so far remained adequate in all States and free sales have been made from the oil companies retail outlets. Demands of the agricultural sector have also been met freely without the need for introducing the system of supplies against quota cards on priority.

Water and Air Pollution by Mangalore Fertilizers

2008. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conditions to check water and air pollution have been laid down in the licence issued to the Mangalore Fertilizer and Chemicals for the manufacture of fertilizer in New Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). While no special conditions have been laid down in the relevant licence, the plant authorities are taking appropriate action to control pollution.

Setting up of More Fertilizer Plants

2009. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of fertilizers during the coming years; and

(b) whether there are some proposals to put up more fertiliser production units in the country and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation the requirements of fertilizers during the next four years are expected to be as under:—

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	(in terms of untrients NP &K) N	P	K
1975-76	34.00	10.35	6.50
1976-77	39.10	12.40	7.50
1977-78	45.00	14.95	8.60
1978-79	52.00	18.00	10.00

(b) The fertilizer programme envisages the setting up of five new large sized fertilizer projects in the public sector at Bhatinda, Panipat, Mathura, Paradeep and Trombay. In addition, the establishment of a fertilizer project at Phulpur in the cooperative sector is also envisaged. Letters of intent have also been issued for establishing fertilizer projects at Kota (2nd Expansion). Kakinada and Baroda (Exp). With the completion of the projects already under implementation and of the projects approved for implementation the indigenous capacity for the manufacture of fertilizers which is presently 19.39 lakh tonnes of N and 5.6 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5, would increase to about 61 lakh tonnes of N and 17 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

इलाहाबाद से लखनऊ तक स्पैशल ट्रेन का आरक्षण

2010. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 दिसम्बर, 1974 को लखनऊ से हुई कांग्रेस की रैली मे भाग लेने के लिये इलाहाबाद मे लखनऊ आने-जाने के निमित्त एक स्पैशल ट्रेन कांग्रेस दल द्वारा 40,000 रुपये मे बुक की गई थी, किन्तु पूर्व अदायगी के रुप मे केवल 17,000 रुपये ले कर ही ट्रेन चलाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण तथ्य और जनसाधारण के लिये आम नियम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उसके पूर्व 50 प्रतिशत से कम पूब अदायगी लेकर गत तीन वर्षों मे किस किस राजनैतिक दल को कब कब स्पैशल ट्रेन की सुविधा दी गई; और

(घ) भविष्य में राजनैतिक दलों को स्पैशल रेलगाडियो और रेल डिब्बो के आरक्षण के मामले में क्या सुविधाऐं दी जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) और (ख). जी हां, इलाहाबाद को नगर कांग्रेस समिति के अनुरोध पर इलाहाबाद से लखनऊ और लखनऊ से इलाहाबाद के लिए एक विशेष गाड़ी की व्यवस्था की गयी थी। 14 दिसम्बर, 1974 को इलाहाबाद से गाड़ी के प्रस्थान होने से पूर्व समिति ने 3,000 रुपये की जमा राशि के अलावा अप और डाउन फेरों के लिए कुल प्रभार्य 40, 608.80 रुपये की राशि में से 17,008.80 रुपये की राशि का और भुगतान कर दिया था। केवल आंशिक भुगतान करने की यह स्थिति उस नियम के अर्थनिर्णय के संबंध में उत्पन्न हुई कि जनता के लिए इस प्रकार की स्पेशल गाडियो के चलाने के लिए निर्धारित 500 कि० मी० की न्यूनतम दूरी आने और जाने की दोनों यात्राओ को एक साथ लेकर है या 500 कि० मी० की न्यूनतम दूरी की यह शर्त जाने और लौटने की अलग अलग यात्राओ पर लागू होनी चाहिए। समय कम होने के कारण नगर कांग्रेस समिति ने विधिवत यह वचन दिया कि नियमो को अर्थ निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में जब उनको स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी जायेगी तो उस के बाद शेष राशि का भी भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा, जब समिति को इसका स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया गया कि 500 कि० मी० की न्यूनतम दूरी, जाने और लौटने की यात्राओ को पथक पृथक लेकर लागू होनी है, तो उससे 20,600 रुपये की शेष राशि भी वसूल कर ली गयी है।

जनता के लिए स्पेशल गाड़िया चलान के लिए निर्धारित प्रमुख नियम इस प्रकार है:—

(i) स्पेशल गाड़ी में न्यूनतम दस बोगियों और कम से कम 500 कि मी० की दूरी हो।

(ii) यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या का किराया या गाड़ी में लगी बोगियों की दूरी वहन क्षमता के लिए न्यूनतम किराया, जो भी अधिक हो, वसुल किया जायेगा दूसरे दर्जे के लिए डाक गाड़ी का किराया लिया जायेगा।

(iii) स्पेशल गाडी के किराये का भुगतान गाड़ी के प्रस्थान से पूर्व हो कर देना चाहिए।

(iv) जिस स्टेशन से स्पेशल गाड़ी चलती है, वहां 3000 रु० की अग्रिम राशि जमा कर देनी चाहिए। इसमें से 1000 रु० किराये में समायोजित कर दिये जायेंगे और शेष 2000 रुपये में से, जो रेलवे के पास रह जायेंगे, यात्रा पूरी होने पर, रेलवे को देय यदि कोई राशि होगी समायोजित कर दी जायेगी और शेष राशि पार्टी को वापस कर दी जायेगी। यह राशि अन्य प्रभारों के लिए जमा करायी जाती है जो पार्टी के अनुरोध पर प्रस्थान मध्यवर्ती या गन्तव्य स्टेशनो आदि पर गाड़ियो को ठहराये जाने के कारण देय होगी।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किसी राजनैतिक दल या किसी अन्य के लिए किसी स्पेशल गाड़ी को चलाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था नही की गयी है।

(घ) स्पेशल गाड़ियो और बोगियो के आरक्षण के मामले में राजनैतिक दलो को किसी प्रकार की विशेष सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है। इस प्रकार की स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए जनता के लिए जो सामान्य नियम लागू हैं वे ही राजनैतिक दलो द्वारा संगठित स्पेशल गाड़ियो पर समान रुप से लागू होगे।

C.L.W. Running Below rated capacity

2011. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI:
SHRI R S. PANDEY:
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is working below the rated capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The production planned for the IVth Plan period has been achieved by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works in respect of diesel shunting locomotives. There has, however, been a shortfall in the manufacture of electric locomotives, mainly due to production of several diverse types of locomotives and design modifications in traction motors. In addition, delayed and inadequate receipt of supplies of imported and indigenous equipment, tardy development of indigenous industry, continuing power shortage and disturbed conditions in the Eastern region has affected work in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and in ancilliary workshops from whom spares/raw material is received Necessary steps have already been initiated to overcome the difficulties experienced in the recent past with a view to achieve the targets of production in consonance with availability of funds which is now the limiting factor, affecting both diesel and electric loco production.

Cooking Gas Agencies in Gujarat

2012. SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooking gas agencies functioning in Gujarat State, Station-wise of Indian Oil, ESSO and Burmah Shell;

(b) whether Government are considering to open more agencies in Gujarat in the near future; and

(c) if so, under what terms and the stations selected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) The number of cooking gas agencies in Gujarat State, Station-wise are given below company-wise:—

Indian Oil Corporation Limited

Station	No of distributors
Baroda	2
Jamnagar	1
Surat	2
Ahmedabad	10
Candhinagar	1
Nadiad	1
Broach	1
Anand	1
Godhra	3
Rajkot	2
Bhavnagar	2
Jawaharnagar	1
Junagadh	1
Porbandar	1
Surendranagar	1
Bhuj	1
Morvi	1
Dohad	1
	33

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

(through their main distributors M s. Kosangas Company)

Surat	4
Anand	1
Nadiad	1
Petlad	1
Baroda	2
Vapi	1
Bulsar	1
	11

M/S BURMAH SHELL

1. Ahmedabad
2. Anand with branches at Vallabhvidhyanagar and sub-agencies at Borshad, Petlad and Cambay.
3. Baroda.
4. Billimora with a branch at Navsari.
5. Broach with branch at Ankleshwar and sub-agency at Rajpipla.
6. Bulsar with branches at Atulnagar and Pardi.
7. Mahsana with branches at Visnagar, Sidhpur, Kalol, Patan and Palanpur.
8. Nadiad with branches at Dakor, Kaira, Kapadwanj Kathlal, Mehemdabad, Sevalia, Sotithra, Unreth and Vaso.
9. Surat with sub-agencies at Bardoli, Madhi, Kadod and Vyara.
10. Vapi.

(b) and (c). New agencies are opened by the oil companies depending on the potential of the area, product availability, nearness of the market to the area etc. Taking into consideration these factors, HPCL and Bur-

mah Shell have no plans of opening any new agencies in the near future. IOC have already selected distributors under its normal policy for the following towns and these distributorships will be commissioned as soon as the necessary facilities are available.

(1) Dorji/Upleta, (2) Gandhidham/Kandla and (3) Anjar.

Survey for linking Hazaribagh Town with Rail

2013 SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for linking Hazaribagh town with rail has been completed; if not, what is the progress so far; and

(b) when will the actual construction work start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Field work in connection with the appreciation report for the rail link to connect Hazaribagh town has since been completed and the preparation of the report is in progress.

(b) The decision about taking up the construction work will be taken up after the survey report is received and examined and keeping in view the availability of funds.

Cost of Production of Crude from Bombay High

2014. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether any estimate of cost of production of crude from the Bombay High has been made comparing it with that of the imported crude?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): No, Sir. Only after assessing the full production potential and establishing the regular commercial production from the Bombay High structure, it will be possible to estimate the cost of production of crude.

Development of a Petrol Saving Device

2015. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported discovery of a petrol saving device by a senior police officer and an award winner of the Inventions Promotion Board;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to commission the device in the near future;

(c) the salient features of the device and the extent to which such a device would be helpful in saving the consumption of petrol;

(d) whether this device has been tested by Government laboratories; and

(e) if so, further steps proposed to utilise the same to save petrol?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production at Fertilizer Plant at Talcher

2016. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer plant at Talcher will go into stream by the end of 1975;

(b) if not, by what time its production will start;

(c) the total amount which has been spent by now in this project; and

(d) the total amount estimated to be spent at the time of completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The project is expected to go into production early in 1977;

(c) Rs. 88 crores nearly upto the end of December, 1974;

(d) About Rs. 143 crores.

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये मंजूर किये गये निर्माण कार्य

2017. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रो के लिये कुछ वर्ष पूर्व मंजूर किये गये ऐसे निर्माण कार्यों की सख्या कितनी है जो अभी तक आरम्भ नही किये गये ;

(ख) उन्हे पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) उन निर्माण कार्यों पर अनुमानत: कितनी धनराशि खर्च किये जाने का विचार किया गया था ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) ऐसा कोई भी निर्माण कार्य नही है जिसके लिए मंजूरी दी गयी हो लेकिन जिसे शुरु न किया गया हो ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Shortage of Indian Gas in Areas surrounding Delhi

2018. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported shortage of Indian Oil Liquid Petroleum Gas in the surrounding areas of Delhi especially in Ghaziabad; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to ensure prompt supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). It has not been possible for IOC to meet the demand of refills in the surrounding areas of Delhi promptly during the last few months mainly due to the increase in demands in the winter season accentuated this year by the power shortage in some areas; total availability of gas being restricted by the availability of filled cylinders from Koyali, and the LPG tank wagons for bulk movement from Koyali to Shakurbasti LPG bottling plant Position has since improved, but in view of considerable backlog, it is likely to normalise by the middle of May 1975.

Railway Freight Charge earned during 1973-74 and 1974-75

2019. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what amount Government have earned as Railway freight charge for 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) whether Birlas are enjoying a concession on freight charge; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Government earned Rs. 680.41 crores during 1973-74 and Rs. 651.10 crores during the first 9 months ending December, 1974, the month upto which the Accounts have been closed.

(b) and (c). A station to station rate has been quoted for M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., for transport of asbestos refined in wagonloads from stations on Bombay Port Trust Railway and Wadibunder to their siding at Sanatnagar, Hyderabad. The station to station rate, which involves a reduction of about 15 per cent in the normal tariff rate, has been quoted with a view to attracting traffic from Road to Rail.

Development of Alternate Sources for West Asian Oil

2020. SHRI VARKEY GEOFGE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the only long term solution for the global energy crisis was the development of alternate sources for West Asian Oil;

(b) if so, whether our scientists have so far developed any alternative source for India's own requirements; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) The solution for the energy crisis lies in increasing the indigenous production of crude oil and placing greater reliance on other sources of energy and feedstocks.

(b) and (c). It has been recognised that coal could be the prime source of energy as an alternative fuel to reduce the countrys dependence on oil imports. With this end in view, a number of research and other projects are under consideration/implementation such as

(i) the Government have recently set up an expert group to consider the technology of conversion of coal into oil; and

(ii) a number of low temperature carbonisation coal gas plants are under consideration.

Starting Industries based on Natural Gas in Tripura

2021. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to start some industries in Tripura based on natural gas which is available in plenty there;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether the Tripura Government has submitted any proposal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). A few gas horizons have been encountered in the first well drilled at Baramura structure in Tripura. It is only after the discovery is proved to be commercial that the question of its utilisation can be considered.

(c) No proposal has been received by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals from the Tripura Government.

Marketing Formulations without Licence by certain Foreign Drug Firms

2022. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that M|s. S. K. F. and M|s. Hoechst have marketed some formulations without industrial licences directly or through others and thus contravened the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act and rules connected with it; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take against them for contravening the laws of the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). It has been brought to the notice of the Government that M/s. S.K.F., were indulging in an unauthorised production and sale of Eskaycillin capsules, which is a formulation based on Amplicillin. The State Government has been asked to investigate into the matter. Their report is awaited.

It has also come to the notice of the Government that M/s Hoechst are marketing Ampicillin produced by a small company. Reserve Bank of India have stated that under an agreement dated 24th August, 1972 between Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and M/s. Indo-German Alkaloids, Bombay (which is a small scale manufacturing unit) the former has made available to the latter technical know-how for manufacture of certain products (details of drugs not disclosed), in return for the right to purchase the products manufactured by them. It is understood that M/s. Hoechst are marketing Ampicillin under trade name "Albercilm" manufactured by M/s Indo-German Alkaloids. The implications of the agreement mentioned above are under examination.

Demand from Assam State Government for increase in Royalty on Crude

2023. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam State Government has requested to enhance the royalty on crude produced within that State; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The Government of Assam have requested that the rate of royalty on crude oil be fixed at Rs. 75 per tonne from 1-4-1974 to 31-3-1979. No final decision has yet been taken.

Supply of High Viscosity Fuel Furnace Oil to Indian Naval Ships

2024. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naval Headquarters had protested against the supply of high viscosity fuel furnace oil, a little time before the Bangladesh war, to the Petroleum Ministry;

(b) for how many months the oil companies continued supply of high viscosity furnace oil before and after the receipt of this letter;

(c) when was the 80 CS supply restored to our naval ships;

(d) was any action taken against the officers responsible for starting the high viscosity oil supplies to the Navy without I.S.I. clearance; and

(e) if not, the reason for this leniency towards the officers guilty of a lapse in the sensitive area of our national security?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) tc (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

District Election Officers and District Magistrates

2025 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that District Election Officers and District Magistrates are the same; and

(b) if so, whether they will be expected to be impartial in the election work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Not in all cases. The head of the District Administration, whether he is called the District Collector, District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner has been designated or nominated as the District Election Officer except in a few metropolitan cities where the Commissioners of municipal corporations have been so designated.

(b) Yes, Sir

Illegal transactions in respect of Polyster Chips

2026. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state':

(a) has the Minister received any letter from a Socialist M.P. dated the 15th November, 1974 on the illegal transactions in respect of Polyster chips by the I.O.C. and Cafi of I.C.I. group of foreign companies; and

(b) if so, the details of the illegalities on which investigation has been ordered by the Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far as the sale of chips by Indian Organic Chemicals Limited is concerned, the matter is receiving the attention of Government with reference to the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. No sale of chips was effected by M/s. Chemicals and Fibres (India) Limited. They had supplied only 2 tonnes of chips to M/s Shree Synthetics on loan basis.

Shortage of Crude in Madras Refinery

2027. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of crude in Madras refinery;

(b) if so, the reasons and broad outlines thereof;

(c) steps taken to supply crude oil; and

(d) what has been the production in Madras refinery during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The production in the Madras Refinery during the last three years is given below:

	(Million tonnes)
1972	2 36
1973	2 23
1974	2 08

Underground Railway project in Calcutta

2028. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the pace of work of Underground Railway Project in Calcutta is being delayed for want of foreign exchange component,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to quicken the process of work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) The allocation made available for the coming year will not enable the pace of the Calcutta underground construction work to be very much accelerated. This is due to present scarcity of resources both in rupees and in foreign exchange.

As soon as the resources position improves and permits us to look more clearly ahead the construction work will be expedited.

जैसलमेर में तेल तथा गैस की खोज

2029. **श्री मूल चंद डागा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में तेल तथा गैस की खोज कब से की जा रही है और उस पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा चुकी है,

(ख) वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है और उन पर कितना वार्षिक प्रशासनिक व्यय किया जाता है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार को अपने प्रयास में सफलता मिलने की आशा है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) (क) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में तेल एवं गैस के खोज कार्य 1956 से हो रहा है तथा 31-1-1975 तक खर्च की गई राशि लगभग 673 27 लाख रुपये है (जिसमें भूगर्भीय एवं भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षणा पर की गई खर्च की राशि सम्मिलित है जिसके लिए अलग से राज्यवार आकड़े नहीं रखे गये है)।

(ख) 1-1-1975 को श्रेणी-I के 32, श्रेणी-II के 20, श्रेणी-III के 303 तथा श्रेणी -IV के 93 कर्मचारी जैसलमेर प्रयोजना पर कार्यरत थे। वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान वेतन एवं भत्ता पर व्यय की राशि 24 88 लाख रुपये थी तथा 1974-75 के दौरान इसके 32 46 लाख रुपये का अनुमान है।

(ग) क्षेत्र में अन्वेषण कार्य जारी है तथा इस स्तर पर कुछ भी कहना सम्भव नहीं है।

Visit of Indian Jurists to Pakistan

2030. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Indian Jurists has recently visited Pakistan and attended a number of conferences and meetings there;

(b) if so, the names of the Jurists and the gist of talks held by them with various dignitaries in Pakistan and the out-come thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Government of India did not depute any delegation of Indian jurists to visit Pakistan and attend the conferences and meetings there. However, Shri Justice S. M. Sikri, former Chief Justice of India and Shri Justice R. Sachar, a Judge of Delhi High Court, on invitations received from Pakistan, visited Pakistan in January, 1975. Government have no information about the talks, if any, they had with the various dignitaries of Pakistan or the out-come thereof

(c) Does not arise.

Investment in and production of M|s. India Scherings Limited

2031. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the investment in plant and machinery of M|s. India Scherings Limited;

(b) what are the products manufactured by this Company and their production during the last three years, production-wise with imported raw materials/canalised material content and value; and

(c) whether this firm has been contravening the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and if so, what action Government have taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The question whether this company is required to obtain a carrying on business licence or not is being examined It has been asked to indicate reasons for failure to apply for a COB licence.

Complaints received against Andhra-prabha Co. Ltd. and Indian Express Ltd.

2032. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by his Ministry about malpractice and improper functioning of Andhra Prabha Co. Ltd., and Indian Express Ltd. managed by Ramnath Goenka in the last three years; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaint received and action taken by his Ministry thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Complaints about non-repayment of loans by M/s. Andhra Prabha Private Limited, M/s. Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Private Limited and M/s Indian Express (Madurai) Private Limited have been received

The cases have been taken up with the companies through the Registrars of Companies and are being pursued.

Such irregularities had already been taken into account when directors were appointed under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 by the Company Law Board in M/s. Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Private Limited on 4-12-1972 for a period of two years and in M/s. Andhra Prabha Private Limited on 19th November, 1973.

A show cause notice for appointing directors under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 was issued in the case of M/s. India Express (Madurai) Private Limited also But the company filed a writ petition in the Madras High Court and the Court has stayed further action in the matter pending further orders on this petition.

Conference of International Law Association

2033. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 56th Conference of International Law Association was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, recommendations made and conclusions reached thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the organisers of the Conference the resolution passed at the Conference are not available with them as these were moved in draft form at the closing Plenary Session by the Chairmen of various Committees and all papers in this connection have been taken away by the Headquarters of the Association for further processing and will be issued by the Headquarters only after approval at the next meeting of the Executive Council of the Association to be held in London in May, 1975.

मारुति लिमिटेड में बिरला बन्धुओं के शेयर

2034. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारुति लिमिटेड में बिरला बन्धुओं के भारी संख्या में शेयर हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन शेयरों का मूल्य लगभग 50 लाख रुपए है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सम्पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री वेदव्रत वरूआ) : (क) से (ग) मेसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड की शेयर-धारियों की 28-9-74 तक की नवीनतम सूची के अनुसार, एकाधिकार एवं निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार तथा अधिनियम की धारा 26 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत बिरला घराने की कोई भी कम्पनी मारुति लिमिटेड में शेयर धारण नहीं करती थी। कोई भी व्यक्तिगत अपने या अपने पिता के नाम में "बिरला" शब्द के उपनाम से इस कम्पनी में शेयरधारण नहीं करता है। तथापि चार कम्पनियां, जो औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट में बिरला घराने से सम्बन्धित दिखाई गई थीं 28-9-74 तक निम्नलिखित ब्यौरे के अनुसार मारुति लिमिटेड में शेयर धारण करती थीं।

कम्पनी का नाम	10 रु० प्रत्येक के धारित साम्य शेयरों की संख्या	धारित शेयरों का मूल्य (रु०)	मारुति लिमिटेड की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी में धारित शेयरों की प्रतिशत
1—मेसर्स उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड	40,000	4,00,000	2.2
2—मेसर्स दरभंगा मार्केटिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड	30,000	3,00,000	1.6
3—मेसर्स सरन ट्रेडिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड	20,000	2,00,000	1.1
4—मेसर्स चम्पारन मार्केटिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड	10,000	1,00,000	0.5
योग			5.4 प्रतिशत

इन कम्पनियों ने सप्रतिरोध किया है कि ये बिरला घराने से सम्बद्ध है अत. यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

Regularisation of Excess Capacities of Foreign Drug Firms

2035. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the foreign drug Companies have approached Government to regularise their wholesale unauthorised expansion beyond licensed capacities;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government to the expansion proposal in general and of May and Baker Co. in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The question of excess production is under the consideration of the Government. The Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is examining the various aspects of the drug industry and its report is expected by April, 1975. A decision on the question of excess production of drugs including the expansion proposal of *M/s. May & Baker will be taken* thereafter.

हजारी बाग और रामपुरहाट के बीच रेलवे लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण

2036. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या हजारी बाग और रामपुर हाट के बीच रेलवे लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्यत बातें क्या हैं और इस परियोजना पर कब तक कार्य आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) निर्माण का काम प्रारम्भ करने के लिए इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे तब विचार किया जायेगा जब सर्वेक्षण कार्य जो प्रगति पर है पूरे हो जायेंगे तथा परिणामों का पता चल जायेगा।

Increase in Revenue due to revision of Passenger Fares during 1974-75

2037. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how many times the Railway Passenger fares were revised during 1974-75 and what was the expected increase in the revenue; and

(b) whether the target for revenue was achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During 1974-75, passenger fares were revised twice, with certain exceptions. The first revision took effect from 1-4-1974. The additional earnings on account of this revision was estimated at Rs, 41.16 crores.

The fares were again revised from 15-9-1974 to compensate for the drop in anticipated earnings, anticipated additional yield being Rs. 40.33 crores during the period from 15-9-1974 to 31-3-1975.

(b) No. A short-fall of Rs. 15 crores is anticipated in passenger earnings compared to the budget estimates.

Restoration of Trains suspended for want of coal or other reasons

2038. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the train services which had been suspended on main or branch lines for want of coal or for any other reason have since been restored; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). With the improvement in the loco coal position on the Railways, the suspended services are being re-introduced progressively. During February, 1975, about 22 pairs of trains have been restored.

Cases pending in Supreme Court

2039. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the year to which the cases pending in the Supreme Court of India as on the 31st December, 1974 relate?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): The year-wise pendency as on 31st December, 1974 is given below:

3,596	. 1974
2,523	. 1973
2,333	. 1972
1,679	1971
1,242	. 1970
899	. 1969
499	. 1968
16	. 1967
12,787	

Sale of Second Grade Crude Oil by Assam Oil Company

2040. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Assam Oil Company has been selling second grade lubricating oil as jute beating oil and thus depriving the Central and State Governments of huge amounts of excise duty, income tax and sales tax;

(b) whether this practice has adversely affected the sales of Indian Oil Corporation and Indo-Burma Oil Company; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Enquiries made do not show any such instances.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increasing prices of Crude by Foreign Oil Companies

2041. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3815 on the 10th December, 1974 regarding steps taken against foreign oil companies for increasing prices of oil and state:

(a) whether examination of the reason of increase in crude oil prices by foreign oil companies has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereabout and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The price increases sought by the oil companies were as a result of the measures taken by the Government of the oil producing countries who progressively increased the rates of royalty, tax and participation. The prices claimed by the foreign oil companies were lower than the then prevailing market prices at which the Government could arrange crude imports.

These increases claimed by the foreign oil companies have been seen by the Government in the light of the various decisions taken by OPEC countries. Subsequent to the OPEC decision taken at Vienna on 12th December 1974 the foreign oil companies are now charging prices comparable to the market prices for the different crudes.

The foreign oil companies were allowed to import crude oil within the foreign exchange ceiling allocated to them, but the prices quoted by the oil companies were not fully recognised for recovery through product pricing mechanism.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge Lines in Gujarat

2042. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress in regard to the conversion of railway line from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Following works are in progress under consideration for conversion in the Gujarat State. Their present position has been indicated against them:—

(i) Viramgam-Okha/Porbander— Work in progress upto-date progress 34 per cent.

(ii) Gandhidham-Bhuj — Survey reports under examination.

(iii) Delhi-Ahmedabad — Survey reports under examination.

Demand for exemption of Recurring Charges in Maintaining Manned Level Crossing at Vengara

2043. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the President, Madai Panchayat, Madai (Cannanore District of Kerala) dated the 8th December, 1974 demanding exemption of all kinds of recurring charges in maintaining a manned level crossing at Vengara; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) 'C' class manned level crossing at km. 779/9-10 between Payangadi and Blimala stations on Cannanore-Mangalore Section of Southern Rail-

way was provided on 'deposit' terms as an additional facility at the request and cost of the Madai Panchayat. As per extant rules, both initial as well as the annual recurring maintenance charges of any level crossing provided under 'deposit' terms are to be borne by the party for whom the level crossing was provided. The President, Madai Panchayat is accordingly being advised by the Southern Railway Administration.

Survey for Oil and Gas in Eastern India

2044. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O. & N. G. C. has made any survey to find out oil and gas deposits in Eastern India; and

(b) if so, results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC has already discovered oil at Rudrasagar, Lakwa and Geleki, in Assam. Oil has also been struck in Charali, Borholla and Amguri also in Assam.

Geophysical work is being carried out in West Bengal and drilling at a location near Bakultala is expected to start in the near future. Geological surveys are being conducted in Tripura and one well has been drilled in Baramura in which some horizons of gas have been encountered. The well is now under detailed testing.

Completion of Railway Lines under construction in Assam

2045. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the railway lines under construction in the State of Assam and by what time they are likely to be completed;

(b) whether the State Government has requested for extending the broad gauge line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SNGH): (a) There is no railway line under construction at present in the State of Assam.

(b) Yes.

(c) The conversion of the section from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati from metre to broad gauge has been approved and included in the budget for 1974-75. A final location survey for this conversion has recently been sanctioned. The construction work will be taken up after this survey is completed.

Decline in consumption of Petroleum Products

2046. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity and value of petroleum products consumed in the current year and how do they compare with the actuals of 1973-74;

(b) whether consumption has declined; and

(c) if so, by how much and the major areas bringing about this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). The figures of actual consumption of petroleum products for 1973-74 *vis-a-vis* provisional figures of consumption from April to December 1974 are as below:—

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

	1973-74 (Whole year)	1973 (April-December)	1974 (April-December)
Total sales/consumption of POL products (excluding Refinery Boiler Fuel)	22·1	16·7	16·2

As compared to April-December, 1973, sales of POL products (excluding Refinery Boiler Fuel) during April-December, 1974 have been reduced by about 2.8 per cent.

Data regarding value of POL products sold/consumed is not maintained.

Decline in consumption of POL products has been mainly in respect of Motor Spirit, Kerosene, light diesel oil, furnace oil, lubricating oils and bitumen. This has been achieved through various regulatory and fiscal measures adopted by Government to curb non-essential consumption and to reduce the impact of oil price increase on the country's balance of payments position.

Legal Aid to the Poor for Pleading Cases in Supreme Court

2047. SHRI RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide free legal aid to Citizens who are not in a position to engage their own lawyers to plead their case in the Supreme Court; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend the Constitution so as to give such a person the right to plead his case in any of the Indian languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Report of the Expert Committee on Legal Aid submitted to Government contains Chapter 9 relating to "legal aid in the Supreme Court" and the entire Report including this Chapter is being examined by Government.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government

Supply of Natural Gas by ONGC to various Projects

2048. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have arranged to supply soon about 20 lakh cubic metres of natural gas daily to various projects from its oil and gas fields in Western regions;

(b) whether besides the above supply the O.N.G.C. will supply natural gas to the heavy water project near Baroda and Doodh Sagar Dairy in Mehsana District;

(c) whether some surplus gas is being burnt out; and

(d) if so, why it is not utilised for some industrial purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) ONGC is already supplying about 18 to 19 lakhs cubic metres per day of natural gas to various consumers from its oil and/or gas fields in the Western Region

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The effort always is to utilise the available gas. In following cases, however, gas is flared:

(i) Low pressure gas in small quantities at various installations that cannot be economically transported;

(ii) Gas produced from oil fields under development/trial production;

(iii) When wells are put under sustained production test;

(iv) When the offtake of gas by consumers is less than the quantity committed to be supplied by the ONGC.

Action taken on Demands of Loco Running Staff

2049. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demands of the Loco Running Staff have been met in full; and

(b) if so, whether any chart showing the demands and action taken by Government will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the statement made by the former Minister for Railways in Parliament on 13th August, 1973 containing assurances relating to loco running staff grievances. The statement below indicates the action taken on the various assurances:

(i) Breaks in service arising out of the strike in August, 1973 was condoned by the Railways and the periods of absence in this agitation was adjusted against leave earned or to be earned.

(ii) (a) Staff arrested in connection with the May—August, 1973 agitations were released except for those charged with offences involving sabotage, damage to Railway property and violence.

(b) All State Governments were requested to withdraw charge-sheets framed under DIR in connection with offences not involving sabotage, violence or damage to Railway property. Released staff have been taken back to duty.

(iii) Proceedings of reversions, suspensions and removals arising out of May—August, 1973 strike cancelled by end of November, 1973 disputed cases were referred to the Sub-committee of the Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee appointed for this purpose.

(iv) Charge-sheets of administrative character connected with May—August, 1973 agitations withdrawn; disputed cases referred to the Sub-Committee of the Loco Running Staff Grievance Committee: mittee.

NOTE: In regard to the recommendations of the Sub-committee in respect of the disputed cases under (iii) and (iv) above, these have been gone into by Minister of State for Raiways who is the Chairman of the Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee and the decisions on cases so far reviewed have already been communicated to the Railway for implementation.

(v) The Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee also examined 3 other staff grievances in accordance with the agreement and two of these namely, (i) 'equal pay for equal work'—an issue raised with reference to the Firemen and Shunters—and (ii) protection of pay of medically incapacitated staff, were finalised in the Loco Running Staff Grievances Sub-Committee held on 16/17th September, 1974. The third issue relates to rationalisation of the basis for the payment of mileage allowance and it was decided to be taken up for further consideration at the next meeting of the Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee.

Electrification of Railways in Bihar

2050. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to electrify railways in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Drilling Operation in North Eastern Region

2051 SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the time-schedule of drilling by O.N.G.C. is North-eastern regions and ons and specially in the Districts of Assam;

(b) what are the prospects for finding oil in the region; and

(c) which are the agencies other than O.N.G.C. involved in such operations and whether any foreign assistance is being sought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) During the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, ONGC plans to drill 161 wells and 553300 metres on various structures in North-Eastern region. Of these 146 wells and 487800 metres are planned to be drilled in the districts of Assam.

(b) Commercial oil has already been found at Rudrasagar, Lakwa and Geleki. Structures like Lakhamani, Amguri, Borholla and Charali have indicated prospects for oil. However, work is going on.

(c) The other main agency involved in oil exploration is Oil India Limited. This company apart from proving the extent and developing the resources of its two important oil fields at Nahorkatiya and Moran in Assam, has undertaken intensive exploration for oil, during the last three years at Tengakhat, Nagujan, Jorajan and Turajan areas (all in Assam) and at Kharsang in Arunachal Pradesh.

There is no foreign agency exploring for oil in the region.

Accidents in Chakradharpur-Chandil Section

2052. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Joint General Secretary, South Eastern Railway regarding the number of accidents which are taking place in Chakradharpur-Chandil Section, South Eastern Railway due to the change of block system in signalling;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The section Manikui to Chandil, where the movement of trains is governed by Automatic Block Signalling System, is on a curve. It was represented that Autonatic Block Signalling was not suitable for curved tracks, and that it had resulted in a number of accidents. Even though as a result of agitation by the Guards and Loco Running Staff, the Automatic Block System on this

sub-section had been replaced by Absolute Block Systems, it had been reintroduced after the last strike and that since then 2 more accidents had taken place. He, therefore, desired that Automatic Block Signalling System should be withdrawn from such curved sections to avoid further accidents.

(c) Automatic Block Signalling System is inherently a very safe system of train working and is adopted on heavily worked double line section. Curvature of the track does not reduce the element of safety with this system of train working. The Accidents which have taken place on this section, are due to failure of the drivers to strictly observe the requirements of General and Subsidiary rules. Certain improvements, like shifting of signals, provision of additional telephone communication and dispensing with the rule for the exchange of signals between the guard and driver at places where there is difficulty in exchanging signals at curves and cuttings, have since been provided for. In addition as a precautionary measure, the drivers are being given regular intensive training in running of trains in Automatic Block Signalling sections.

Ticketless Travelling during 1974

2053. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons apprehended while travelling without tickets on the Railways during the year ending the 31st December, 1974; and

(b) the total amount realised from them as fine and the necessary measures Government propose to take to intensify the drive against ticketless travelling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 16,11,947 persons were detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets on the Indian Railways during the year ending the 31st December, 1974.

(b) An amount of Rs. 12.43 lakhs was realised from them as judicial fine, apart from Rs. 136 90 lakhs as railway penalty.

The measures that are being taken and are proposed to be intensified to curb ticketless travel are indicated below:—

(1) Special massive checks against ticketless travel by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police and prosecution of the apprehended ticketless travellers.

(2) Joint driven against ticketless travel in co-ordination with the State Governments.

(3) Educative propaganda against ticketless travel among the public particularly among the student community.

(4) Association of the non-official Standing Voluntary Help Committee, functioning in the Ministry of Railways, with the drives against ticketless travel

Oil Exploration by India in Oil Producing Countries

2054. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the oil producing countries where India has been given the facility to explore oil;

(b) the terms and conditions on which each of these countries has provided this facility; and

(c) the extent of success achieved so far in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. T. MAJHI): (a) ONGC is exploring for oil in Iran (off-shore) and Iraq (on-shore).

(b) In Iraq, ONGC holds 1/6th of the equity in a joint venture with National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Phillips of USA and AGIP of Italy. In Iraq, ONGC is exploring on its own. The Commission is to render specified technical, financial and commercial services to the Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) for exploration/exploitation of petroleum in a specified area in Iraq, the marketing of petroleum produced therefrom etc. In the event of commercial discovery and production, all cost would be recoverable from INOC, and the ONGC will be remunerated for its services through its right to purchase certain specified quantities of crude oil produced from the area at a concessional "guaranteed sale price".

(c) In Iran two oil fields "Rostam" and "Rakhsh' have been discovered. Commercial oil production from Rostam field commenced in September 1969 and from Rakhsh in May 1971. In Iraq, surveys are going on and the Commission is expected to spud the first well shortly.

वर्ष 1974 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में पंजीकृत और परिसमाप्त हुई कम्पनियां

2055. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1974 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में 10 लाख रुपए से अधिक की पूंजी वाली कितनी कम्पनियां का पंजीकृत किया गया है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1974 के दौरान राज्य में 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की पूंजी वाली कितनी कम्पनियां समाप्त हुई ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बेदब्रत बरुआ) (क) शेयरों द्वारा लिमिटेड 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक प्रत्येक की प्राधिकृत पूंजी सहित, इक्कीस कम्पनिया वर्ष 1974 की अवधि में (जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1974 तक) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य मे कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तगत पंजीकृत की गई थी ।

(ख) वर्ष 1974 की अवधि (जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1974 तक) मे 10 लाख रुपयो से अधिक की प्रदत्त पूंजी की कोई कम्पनी परिसमापन मे नही गई और ना ही कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 560 (5) के अन्तर्गत जसका नाम काटा गया था ।

Improvement in Coal Supply to Railways in 1975

2056. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal supply to Railways has been improved in 1975; and

(b) if so, what were the total allocations made to Railways in January and February, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Daily average loading of loco coal during January and February,

1975 is given below:

Month	Daily average loco coal loading in Broad Gauge 4-wheeler wagons
January 1975 . .	1887
February 1975 (Upto 18-2-75) . .	1867 (tentative)

समस्तीपुर डिवीजन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के अन्तर्गत बिहपुर तथा मानसी सेक्शनों के नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को बर्खास्त किया जाना

2057. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर डिवीजन के अन्तर्गत बिहपुर तथा मानसी सेक्शनों में वर्षों से काम करते आ रहे नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था तथा उन्हें पुन नियुक्त करने की बजाय नये लोगों को नियुक्त कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार संबंधित प्राधिकारी की इस मनमानी और धांधली को रोकने तथा इस मामले की जांच कराने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Line Capacity of Vizag-Kirandul Railway Line

2058. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the line capacity of Vizag-Kirandul Railway Line and of the above the percentage in use;

(b) why this line has not been opened for public goods and passenger booking; and

(c) is the line running at a loss or profit, if so, how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) After taking into account the blocks being given for electrification, currently in progress, the effective capacity on the section is to run, on an average, 10 trains per day which is being fully utilised.

(b) It has not been possible presently to open this section for passenger and general goods traffic, other than stores for Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Factory, Sunabeda, National Mineral Development Corporation and Railways, for want of spare capacity on this section.

(c) The line is remunerative and is giving a return of about 13 per cent.

Permanent High Court Judge at Agartala

2059. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Tripura for pro-

viding permanent High Court Judge at Agartala Bench of Gauhati High Court; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The Executive Committee of Tripura Bar Association passed a Resolution to this effect and a copy thereof has been received recently.

(b) The present arrangement, whereby a Circuit Bench of the Gauhati High Court sits in Agartala, is considered satisfactory.

खरखरी हाल्ट को एक पूरे स्टेशन में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव

2060. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खरखरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) हाल्ट को एक पूरे रेलवे स्टेशन मे परिवर्तित करने का है,

(ख) खरखरी मे औसतन कितने यात्री रेलो पर चढते है तथा कितने यात्री वहा रेलो मे उतरते है,

(ग) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान रेलवे को खरखरी स्टेशन से कितने राजस्व की आय हुई,

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस सबध में जनता से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश मे खरखरी हाल्ट नाम का कोई स्टेशन नही है। सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का आशय उत्तर रेलवे के सुनेहटी खरखरी हाल्ट से है। इसे भण्डी स्टेशन में बदलने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नही है।

(ख) इस वर्ष के दौरान सुनेहटी खरखरी हाल्ट से 99936 यात्री बुक किये गये थे।

(ग) सुनेहटी खरखरी हाल्ट से 1973-74 के दौरान 50,814 रुपये की आमदनी हुई।

(घ) जी हां।

अरब देशों द्वारा तेल की सप्लाई

2061. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अरब देशो ने विकसित देशो और विकासशील देशो को तेल की सप्लाई करने के लिए पृथक-पृथक मानदण्ड अपनाये है, और यदि हा, तो उसके तथ्य क्या है?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी०पी० माझी) : जी नही।

Decision on Requirement of Wagons by Railways

2062 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the long-term requirements of wagons by the Railways; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the steps taken by Government to meet their requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). In order to meet the demand of traffic, procurement of 1,00,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) has been indicated in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan document. At the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan, orders had already been placed for

50,925 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) and further orders will be placed as necessary depending upon the actual materialisation of traffic and the availability of funds. Procurement of wagons against these orders is being/will be arranged suitably within the availability of funds.

Wagon Requirement during next Five Years

2063. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate has been made of the demand for wagons by the Railways in the next five years;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) how do the Railways propose to meet their requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). In order to meet the demand of traffic, procurement of 1,00,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) has been indicated in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan document At the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan, orders had already been placed for 50,925 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) and further orders will be placed as necessary depending upon the actual materialisation of traffic and the availability of funds. Procurement of wagons against these orders is being/will be arranged suitably within the availability of funds.

Abolition of Brand Names of Essential Drugs

2064. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the brand names of essential drugs in a phased manner on the recommendation of the Hathi Committee on drugs;

(b) whether Government have also framed any scheme of drastic changes in the whole structure of the drug industry in the country; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Government have appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi with the following terms of reference:—

(i) To enquire into the progress made by the Industry and the status achieved by it.

(ii) To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the public sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture of basic drugs and formulations, and in research and development.

(iii) To make recommendations for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and, particularly, of the Indian and small scale industries' sectors. In making its recommendations the Committee will keep in view the need for a balanced regional dispersal of the industry.

(iv) To examine the present arrangements for the flow of new technology into the industry, and make recommendations therefor.

(v) To recommend measures for effective quality control of drugs, and for rendering assistance to small scale units in this regard

(vi) To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs for the consumer, and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations.

(vii) To recommend measures for providing essential drugs and common house-hold remedies to the general public, especially in the rural areas.

(viii) To recommend institutional and other arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of basic drugs and raw materials especially to the Small Scale Sector.

The committee is likely to submit its full report by April, 1975.

The report of the Committee on Quality Control is being examined by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

The Committee's report on "Measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas" which also covers the aspect of substitution of brand names of drugs by generic names has been received very recently and is under consideration of Government.

Recommendations of Hathi Committee on Spurious Drugs

2065. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hathi Committee has submitted its report on spurious drugs;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Hathi Committee submitted an interim report on quality control of drugs and related matters in May, 1974.

(b) Summary of the recommendations of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry on quality control of drugs and related matters has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 106 answered on 20th February, 1975.

(c) The report is being examined in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

Imported Rockphosphate with manufacturers of Super Phosphate and Phosphatic Acid

2066. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the users of super phosphate and phosphatic Acid manufacturers are carrying imported stocks of rockphosphate with the result that there is a fall in sale of Indian made rockphosphate, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to boost up the sale of indigenous rockphosphate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Presently, indigenous production of rockphosphate falls short of the total requirements of the country and imports are arranged to the extent possible to bridge the gap between demand and supply. Most of the phophatic fertilizer producers get both imported and indigenous rockphophate. Recently, some accumulation of indigenous rock has

been reported in the Jhamarkotra area of Rajasthan and this was mainly due to production being higher than what was anticipated earlier and the technical difficulties now encountered by the fertilizer manufacturers in using the indigenous rock. Every endeavour is being made to ensure maximum utilisation of the indigenously available rock.

Suspension of further Drilling at Baramura

2067. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether further drilling in Baramura area of Tripura has been abandoned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any proposal has been received for the setting up of a power plant in Tripura based on natural gas discovered in that area; and

(d) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A few gas horizons have been encountered in the first well drilled at Baramura structure in Tripura. The well is under conventional testing. After obtaining the production data from this well as well as from additional wells to be drilled at this structure it would be possible to assess the gas reserves of this structure upon which commercial exploitation of gas would depend.

Amount due to the Government of Kerala from Railways

2068. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 120 lakhs is due to the Government of Kerala from the Railway Department; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and what steps Government have taken to pay the amount at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Railway Installations from Neyyattinkara

2069. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from the Neyyattinkara Municipal Committee in Kerala against the move of the Railway authorities to shift some Railway installations from that place;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) if not, the real facts about the fear of the people of this area in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH: (a) and (b). Yes; a representation has been received from the Municipal Council, Neyyattinkara, against the shifting closure of the office of the Executive Engineer, Neyyattinkara. No such proposal is, however, under consideration at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Chemical Plant in Haldia by M/s Hindustan Levers Limited

2070. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Levers has been granted a licence for setting up a Chemical Plant in Haldia; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and the broad outlines of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) M|s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., have been issued two letters of intent and not industrial licence for setting up new units at Haldia for the manufacture of the undermentioned items for the capacities shown against each.

S. No.	Item of manufacture	Capacity	
		tonnes/year	
1.	Caustic Soda	33,000	
2.	Sodium Tripolyphosphate	30,000	
	Sulphuric Acid	54,000	For captive use in the manufacture of STPP.
	Phosphoric Acid	19,000	

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have made a provisional allotment of 200 acres of land at Haldia for these projects. Proposals for import of capital goods and foreign collaboration if any, are awaited from the party.

Crisis faced by Drugs and Pharmaceutical firms of West Bengal

2071. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drugs and pharmaceutical firms located in West Bengal were facing a crisis;

(b) if so, whether these firms approached the Central Government for assistance; and

(c) if so, the names of the firms who have approached Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). All India Manufacturers Organisation has submitted a memorandum to the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry high lighting the problems like supply of raw materials, shortage of electric power and gas, financial constraints need for establishment of basic chemicals infrastructure etc. relating to drug units in the Eastern Region. The Committee is expected to submit its report by April, 1975.

In addition complaints|requests for assistance in the nature of shortage of raw materials, financial difficulties, uneconomical production, power shortage etc. have also been received from certain units.

छोटे स्टेशनों पर शेडों के निर्माण की योजना

2072. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में छोटे रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शेड बनाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य रेलवे में भुसावल और इटारसी के बीच के छोटे रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अधिक से अधिक छायादार पेड़ लगाने की भी सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये योजनायें कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दी जायेंगी और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) प्रतीक्षालय/इतिक्षा शेड की व्यवस्था करना एक बुनियादी सुविधा है जिसकी कि प्रतीक्षारत यात्रियों के लिये भारतीय रेल के सभी स्टेशनों पर व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

प्रतीक्षारत यात्रियों के लिये प्लेटफार्म पर छत डालना एक अतिरिक्त सुविधा है और किसी स्टेशन विशेष में चढ़ने-उतरने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या और वहां की जलवायु के आधार पर ही ऐसे निर्माणकार्यों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति, जिसमें जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व होता है, के परामर्श से और धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार इन कार्यों को वार्षिक निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाता है ।

(ख) स्टेशनों पर छायादार पेड़ एक बुनियादी सुविधा है जिसकी कि भारतीय रेलों के सभी स्टेशनों पर व्यवस्था की गई है । मध्य रेलवे में भुसावल और इटारसी के बीच के छोटे स्टेशनों पर भी यह बात लागू होती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में निर्दिष्ट नीति के अनुसार चुने गये निर्माण कार्यों को रेलवे के वार्षिक निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाता है और धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार इन कार्यों को निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरा किया जाता है । 1975-76 में सभी भारतीय रेलों पर सम्पूर्ण यात्री सुविधाओं के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है । जहां तक छायादार पेड़ लगाने का सम्बन्ध है, इन पर कोई अलग व्यय नहीं किया जाता और उपलब्ध साधनों के भीतर ही यह काम किया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी और पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां

2073. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी और कौन-कौन सी गैर-सरकारी तथा पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां चल रही हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक कम्पनी में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रति वर्ष, कितना-कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया , और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियां बन्द हो गई ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री देवव्रत बरुआ) (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 31-3-1974 तक कार्यरत 528 की संख्या में पब्लिक एवं प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों के नाम उनमें से प्रत्येक के 31-3-1973 तक निवेशित (प्रदत्त पूंजी) सहित सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये** संख्या 9076/75] 1973-74 के मध्य पंजीकृत 92 कम्पनियों की अतिरिक्त पूंजी दिखाई गई है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 1971-72, 1972-73 व 1973-74 के वर्षों में से प्रत्येक 8, को मिलाकर 24 कम्पनियों द्वारा या तो परिसमाप्ति होकर अथवा कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 560(5) के अन्तर्गत उन्मूलित हो जाने पर कार्य करना बंद कर दिया गया जाना सूचित हुआ था । इन कंपनियों के नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण पत्र 2 में दिये गये हैं । **ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये** संख्या I.T 9076/75]

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेट्रोल और डीजल पम्पों की स्थापना

2074. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे पूर्व निमाड जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे कोई पट्रोल और डीजल पम्प स्थापित नही किये गये हैं जहा पेट्रोल और डीजल की बडी मात्रा मे बिक्री की जा सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो के साथ भेदभाव क्यो किया जा रहा है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी०पी० माझी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड जिले मे आई ओ सी के 7, आई वी पी के 2 और वर्मा शैल के 8 फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र है। इनमे से अधिकतर आसपास के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अवश्यकता को पूरी करते है ।

(ख) फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्रो की स्थापना करने के सबध मे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा नही की जाती है । नए फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्रों की स्थापना, तेल कम्पनियों को विक्रय सभाव्यताऐ, क्षेत्र मे तेल कम्पनियो का प्रतिनिधित्व, उपयुक्त स्थलो और तथा उत्पादो की उपलब्धता, वित्तीय औचित्य, आदि जैसे वाणिज्यिक विचारो को ध्यान मे रख कर किया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश को माल डिब्बों का अपर्याप्त आवंटन

2075. श्री गंगा चरणजी क्षित : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अलाट किये गये रेल माल डिब्बों की सख्या उक्त राज्य द्वारा मांगे गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या से बहुत कम थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार को कम माल डिब्बे अलाट किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या राज्य को सितम्बर, अक्तूबर, नवम्बर, 1974 मे कम माल डिब्बे अलग किये जाने के कारण राज्य के सूखाग्रस्त एवं दुर्भिक्षग्रस्त क्षेत्रो को पर्याप्त खाद्यान्न सप्लाई नही किया जा सका , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उक्त महीनों के लिये कुल कितने माल डिब्बो की माग की गई तथा राज्य सरकार की माग को पूरा न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) जी नही ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

युद्ध में हुई विधवाओं को कुकिंग गैस की एजेंसियां देना

2076. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि भविष्य मे कुकिंग गैस की एजेन्सी केवल युद्ध में शहीद हुये सैनिको की विधवाओ को दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्यवार ऐसी कितनी विधवाओ को कुकिंग गैस की एजेन्सिया दी गई हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मांझी): (क) जी नहीं, दिसम्बर, 1971 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक आई ओ सी की समस्त एजेंसियों रक्षा मंत्रालय के पुनर्वास महानिदेशक की सिफारिशों पर अपंग सैनिकों युद्ध में मारे गए अथवा लापता सैनिकों की विधवाओं/आश्रितों को दी जानी थीं।

1-1-74 से आई ओ सी की 25 प्रतिशत एजेंसियां अनुसूचित जाति / जन जाति के सदस्यों के लिए अरक्षित / की जा रही है तथा शेष एजेंसियों को उपर्युक्त रक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत आवंटित की जाती हैं।

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-वार उन समस्त विधवाओं की कुल संख्या जिन्हें खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेंसिया दी गई हैं, नीचे दी गई हैं :—

1	उत्तर प्रदेश	30
2	हरियाणा	7
3	पंजाब	2
4	राजस्थान	5
5	दिल्ली	21
6	गुजरात	8
7	मध्यप्रदेश	8
8	बिहार	12
9	पश्चिम बंगाल	8
10	असम	4
11	मेघालय	1
12	तमिल नाडु	9
13	करनाटक	6
14	केरल	7
15	आंध्र प्रदेश	7
	कुल	135

कुकिंग गैस के लिये नये ग्राहकों के नाम दर्ज करने पर प्रतिबंध

2077. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पेट्रोलियम की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुये कुकिंग गैस के नये ग्राहकों के नाम दर्ज करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई एजेंसियों के आवंटन के सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति अपनाई जा रही है और इसके क्या कारण हैं कि अभी भी 'इन्डेन' के लिये नई एजेन्सियों आवंटित की जा रही हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मांझी) : (क) बर्मा शैल, काल्टैक्स तथा एच० पी० सी० के वर्तमान ग्राहकों की मांग उनकी एल पी जी की कुल उत्पाद उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए पहले ही इस प्रकार जहां उत्पाद की उपलब्धता सीमित है, तेल कम्पनियां नए ग्राहकों को नामांकित नही करती हैं। ये कम्पनिया नये ग्राहकों को तब नामांकित करती है जब कि बजार की कुछ पुनर्व्यवस्था हो तथा वे यह सुनिश्चित कर सकें कि नये ग्राहकों को पर्याप्त रुप मे गैस की सप्लाई हो सके। इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन उस स्थित में बाजार में नए ग्राहकों को नामांकित करना जारी रख रहा है जहां अतिरिक्त गैस की उपलब्ध किया जा सके तथा वहां नये बाजार खोलेगी जहा इसने सुविधाओं का विकास करने की योजना बनाई हो।

(ख) देश में एल पी जी के विपणन के विकास के लिए आई ओ सी की भावी योजना के साथ अतिरिक्त उत्पाद तथा अन्य विपणन सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध होने पर इन्डेन गैस के लिए नई एजेन्सियों का सुझाव किया जाता है।

Proposal to attach Coaches with Kashmir Mail and Srinagar Express at Kandrori Station

2078. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to attach direct coaches with Kashmir Mail and Srinagar Express from Kandrori Railway Station on the Northern Railway for Kalka, Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the coaches would be attached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Deterioration in operating Ratio in Zonal Railways

2079. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Zonal Railways in which the operating ratio has deteriorated during the past three years;

(b) whether any analysis has been made to examine the cases leading to this set-back in the performance of the Railway, if so, the main findings of the analysis;

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of the concerned Zonal Railways; and

(d) if no analysis has been made so far, whether this would be done at an early date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is attached giving the necessary details.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) During the last three years, the operating ratio showed deterioration on the following railways in the years noted against each (the comparison in each case being with the preceding year):

Rzilway	Year
Central	1973-74
Eastern	1971-72 & 1973-74
Northern	1972-73 & 1973-74
North Eastern	1973-74
Northeast Frontier	1971-72 & 1973-74
Southern	1972-73 & 1973-74
South Central	1972-73
South Eastern	1972-73& 1973-74
Western	1972-73 & 1973-74

(b) The review of working of all the Zonal Railways during 1971-72 and 1972-73 has revealed the main causes of deterioration in the operating ratio of the various Railways as under:—

I *Fall in earnings.*—

(c) Sporadic strikes and bundhs in Industries and areas served by the Railway (Eastern and Southern), sporadic Staff agitations (Eastern and South Eastern), and loco workers agitations including mass absenteeism (Southern), Mulki and anti-Mulki agitation (South Central, South and South Eastern), floods and heavy rains dislocating traffic etc. (Eastern, Northeast Frontier, Southern and Western) drought conditions (South Central and Western) and power shedding (Southern and South Eastern Railways)

II. *Increase in expenditure due to factors beyond Railways' Controls*—

(i) Payments of interim relief.

(ii) Revision in rates of running allowances.

(iii) Increase in price of coal, diesel oil and electricity as also other items of stores.

(iv) Increase due to repairs to track because of damages accruing from floods as also its patrolling because of law and order situation on some of the Railways.

The working of individual railways during 1973-74 has not yet been reviewed in detail. The reasons for deterioration in operating ratio during that year on various Railways cannot therefore be pin-pointed precisely. However, broadly, three factors, namely, the state of national economy, the deterioration in staff discipline and the impact of Pay Commission's recommendations as accepted and liberealised by Government caused a vast change in the financial performance of the Railways in 1973-74.

(c) The deterioration in operating ratio has been pre-dominantly occasioned by factors beyond the control of the Railways However, in the context of the review referred to in (b) above, areas where scope for improvement in performance appeared to exist viz repairs and maintenance of rolling stock, compensation claims and consumption rate of fuel have been brought to the notitce of the Railways concerned for suitable remedial action. Apart from this, various economy measures have also been taken on the Railways.

Sale of DMT Chips by Indian Organic Chemicals to certain parties

2080. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Organic Chemicals sold 14 tonnes of DMT chips to certain parties in violation of Import Control Regulations; and

(b) if so, what penal action Government propose to take against the Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The question of violation of the provisions of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act 1947 by M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd. is receiving the attention of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

Conversion of Hasanpur-Sakri metre gauge line into broad gauge line

2081. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2900 on the 3rd December, 1974 regarding conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur and Samastipur-Darbhanga lines in to broad gauge lines and state:

(a) whether detailed estimate for conversion to broad gauge of Hasanpur-Sakri metre gauge line under Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway has, since been completed and sanction accorded;

(b) if so, salient features thereabout including scheduled of construction; and

(c) if not, the causes of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) The detailed estimate for the Hasanpur-Sakri new M.G. line (and not M.G. to B.G. conversion) has been prepared and is under consideration.

(b) The length of this new line is 74.90 kms. and it is estimated to cost Rs. 5.96 crores. The line will be completed in about three years time after the estimate is sanctioned.

(c) This new line scheme envisages participation of the Bihar State Government for bearing the cost of land and earthwork component of the project. The State Government have been asked to convey their acceptance in this regard but their final reply has not been received.

Attack on passengers of Bhojpur shuttle on Kharota Station

2082. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3917 on 10th December, 1974 regarding attack on passengers of Bhojpur Shuttle on Kharota Station and state:

(a) whether Shri Loknath Azad, a harijan M.L.A. of Bihar was also among those who suffered bleeding injuries;

(b) whether identity of the assailants by holding identification parades has since been established;

(c) if so, facts thereof; and

(d) if not, action taken against the defaulting investigating officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Amenities in Railway Quarters

2083. SHRI G. Y. KRISHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the workers of Railways residing in the Railway quarters are living in the same old state of affairs without light and sanitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): No. All newly constructed staff quarters at places where electricity is available are electrified along with their construction. A substantial number of old staff quarters, at stations where electricity is available, have already been electrified and the Railways are making steady progress in providing electricity in the remaining old staff quarters within the limits of availability of funds.

As regards sanitation the quarters are constructed according to the scales of accommodation laid down for various types of quarters which provide for sanitation facilities like individual bath-rooms and latrines. In the case of certain old quarters where these facilities do not exist, the same are being provided on a programmed basis.

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर अखबार के बण्डलों की चोरी

2084. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार को देखा है कि जनवरी, 1975 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन में रेलवे अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण अखबार के बण्डल चुरा लिये गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस प्रकार की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) और (ख). जी हां, नयी दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले हिन्दी पत्र 'जनयुग' में ता० 29-1-75 को छपा समाचार सरकार के ध्यान में आया है। जांच से मालूम हुआ है कि जनवरी, 1975 में दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली के रेल अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण बन्डलों की कोई चोरी नहीं हुई। लेकिन एक मामला है जिसमें साप्ताहिक पत्र 'करेंट' के

एक भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी ने नयी दिल्ली के पार्सल कार्यालय से एक परेषण की सुपुर्दगी ले ली और उसे हड़प कर गया जिसमें साप्ताहिक 'करेंट' की प्रतियां थीं। नयी दिल्ली रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 420 के अन्तर्गत ता० 28-1-75 का मामला नं 28 दर्ज कर लिया है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। पार्सल कार्यालयों से परेषणों की चोरी के मामले रोकने के लिए पहले से ही उपाय मौजूद हैं और जहां कहीं आवश्यकता होगी, उन्हें सुदृढ़ किया जायगा।

Scheme for drilling in Cachar District of Assam

2085. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether O. & N.G.C. has a scheme for drilling in Cachar District of Assam; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the basis of geological mapping, ONGC has released locations for drilling at the Chargola, Masimpur and Kanchanpur structures in Cachar district of Assam. Drilling at Chargola is expected to start in about a year's time.

Bye-election to Lok Sabha held between 1-1-1974 and 31-1-1975

2086. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state that bye-elections to Lok Sabha held between 1st January 1974 and 31st January, 1975 together with the names of States, the dates on which results were declared and the names of parties that won the elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of State/U.T.	No. and Name of Constituency	Date of Poll	Date of Declaration of Result	Name of Party that won the election
1. Assam	1-Cachar	24-2-1974	26-2-1974	Communist Party of India (Marxist).
2. Bihar	51-Khunti (ST)	23-2-1974	26-2-1974	Jharkhand Party
3. Karnataka	2-Gulbarga	21-4-1974	24-4-1974	Indian National Congress
4. Madhya Pradesh	12-Janigir (SC)	24-2-1974	26-2-1974	Indian National Congress
	22-Jabalpur	19-1-75	21-1-1975	Independent
5. Maharashtra	6-Bombay Central	13-1-1974	14-1-1974	Communist Party of India
	20-Ramtek	13-1-1974	15-1-1974	Independent.
6. Tamil Nadu	18-Coimbatore	24-2-1974	27-2-1974	Communist Party of India
7. Uttar Pradesh	5-Bijnor	Uncontested	10-5-1974	Indian National Congress
	56-Allahabad	10-7-1974	11-7-1974	Bhartiya Kranti Dal
8. Pondicherry	Pondicherry	24-2-1974	28-2-1974	Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Sale of Drugs at prices higher than labelled

2087. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many of the drugs are now being sold to consumers at prices much higher than labelled by the manufacturers under one pretext or another;

(b) whether retailers explain that prices have been revised by the wholesalers and the manufacturers; and

(c) if so, whether Government would like to review its policy and make the drugs easily available to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 the price list, as approved by the Government and made available by the manufacturer or the importer of a drug is the dealer's authority for charging the correct price from the consumer. The price list is required to be displayed by every retailer at the place of business so as to be accessible for consultation by any customer.

The question of amending the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 to ensure sale of formulations at the prices printed on the packs has been under consideration of Government. A decision has since been taken to amend the Order.

Government have set-up a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jai Sukhlal Hathi whose terms of reference, *inter-alia*, include:

> "To recommend measurers for providing essential drugs and common house-hold remedies to the general public especially in the rural areas."

Comprehensive scheme on legal aid to poor

2088. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the comprehensive scheme to provide legal aid to the poor; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and if not the time by which a decision is likely to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI). (a) No, Sir.

(b) The examination of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Expert Committee on Legal Aid has revealed the setting up of an All-India Body to be styled as the National Legal Services Authority The final decision can be taken in the matter after the comments of the State Governments who are vitally concerned with the implementation of the proposed scheme and who have already been approached in the matter, have been obtained and analysed In view thereof, it is difficult for Government to indicate a firm date by which a decision in this regard would be taken.

Shortage of Fertilizers

2089. SHRI K LAKKAPPA. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is shortage of fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether any special measures have been taken recently to maximise the production of fertilizers; and

(c) if so, the nature and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the availability of fertilizers during 1974-75 was somewhat below the agronomic requirements.

(b) and (c). Various measures such as renovation, debottlenecking, modernisation etc. have been/are being taken to maximise the production of fertilizers in the existing units. In addition, a large scale programme is under implementation in the public, private and cooperative sectors for augmenting the indigenous capacity for production of chemical fertilizers. With the completion of the projects already under implementation and of those approved for implementation, the capacity for the manufacture of fertilizers which is presently 19.39 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 5.6 lakh tonnes of P205 would increase to about 65 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 17 lakh tonnes of P205.

Requirements of Crude Oil

2090 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government regarding the country's requirements of crude oil during the current year; and

(b) the quantity available in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, taking into account the steep increase in prices and limited foreign exchange availability it has been possible to plan for a total crude availability of around 21 million tonnes during 1974-75.

(b) Indigenous crude oil production in the country during 1974-75 is estimated at approximately 7.5 million tonnes.

Release of Foreign Exchange to Oil Companies to import crude

2091. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of crude oil for which foreign exchange had been released to each oil company during the last one year;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange released to each;

(c) the quantity of crude actually imported by each oil company within the available foreign exchange allocated to it by Government; and

(d) the reasons for importing less crude oil by some of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P MAJHI): (a) to (c). The required information for 1974-75 is as under:—

Name of the Company	Quantity for which F E was released	Amount of F E released	Quantity actually imported
	(in tonnes)	(in Rs./lakh)	(in tonnes)
1. Burmah Shell	3047,246	18,084 88	2813.099
2. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	2904,785	16,570 96	2728,339
3. Caltex	1225,964	6,942 23	1088,341
4. Madras Refineries Limited	2457,680	16,340 38	2329,306
5. Indian Oil Corporation Limited	4685,647	31,360 428	4678,778

NOTE.— The figures mentioned above include provisional figures for January—March, 75.

(d) The crude oil actually imported was less on account of the various factors like increased FOB rates claimed by some companies, difference in freight rates, gravity difference in the crude actually imported, exchange rate variation etc.

Withholding of Licences of Foreign Drug Firms

2092. SHRI B. V. NAIK:
SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences of certain foreign drug firms have been withheld;

(b) if so, the names of these firms; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The cases of M/s. Burroughs Wellcome for expansion in the capacity of Succinyl Chloride and of M/s. C. E. Fulford for manufacture of Gentamycin etc. have been discussed by the Licensing Committee. No decision has been taken as the views of Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals were not available to the Committee.

New Lines sanctioned during 1974-75

2093. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the new railway lines sanctioned during the year 1974-75;

(b) how many of them were parallel to the national highways and how many of them radial to the national highways and the names of such lines; and

(c) which of the above two categories is given priority in sanction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The following new railway lines were sanctioned/approved during 1974-75:—

		Kms.
1.	Rohtak-Bhiwani (BG) .	49 30
2.	Jhanjharpur-Laukaha Bazar (MG). . . .	42 30
3.	Nadikude-Bibinagar (BG)	153 00
4.	BG rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur (BG).	168·66
5.	Banspani-Jakhapura (BG).	150 00
6.	Hasanpur-Sakri (MG) .	74 90
7.	Dharmanagar-Kumarghat (MG)—Construction to be taken up at the cost of N E. Council . .	34 00
8.	BG line in the area served by the former Shahdara–Sharanpur Light Railway	161 00

(b) None of the railway lines mentioned in reply to (a) above run parallel to the National Highways except for Nadikude-Bibinagar and Shahdara-Saharanpur which run parallel to them for short stretches.

(c) Whether a new railway line runs parallel to a National Highway or otherwise is not a criterion for giving priority for sanctioning a project.

Review of Cases pending in Courts

2094. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government review the pendency of cases in law courts of the land;

(b) if not, who does it; and

(c) is there any annual report on the administration of justice in the country published and if so, by whom?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Under the Constitution, "Administration of Justice, Constitution and Organisation of Court's except the Supreme Court and the High Courts is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Governments either by themselves or through their High Courts to publish the Annual Administration Reports in regard to subordinate Courts. In regard to the pendency in the Supreme Court or the High Courts, the pendency is reviewed by the Chief Justices of the respective Courts and a half-yearly return of pendency of cases is submitted to the Department of Justice.

Oil Exploration by Hydro-Carbon India in Iraq

2095. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hydro-Carbon India has been asked by Government to explore oil in Iraq;

(b) if so, reasons thereof: and

(c) whether the O.N.G.C. has made any negotiation with Iraq regarding oil exploration so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). ONGC has entered into a contract with Iraq National Oil Company for exploration of oil in a specified area in Iraq. The Commission itself is vigorously engaged in large oil exploration operations both on land and off-shore in India. The Commission therefore has proposed to entrust its Iraq venture to the Hydrocarbons India (Private) Ltd. which is its wholly owned subsidiary. The proposal has been approved by the Government.

Piling up of Fertilizers at Gujarat State Fertilizer Company

2096. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company is facing a pile up of 30,000 tons of fertilizers;

(b) whether such piling of fertilizers has been reported from any other part of the country also; and

(c) if so, particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Company has intimated that, as on 26-2-1975, it had a stock of about 15,000 tonnes, which cannot be considered excessive in this part of the year.

(b) and (c). None of the other major fertilizer units has reported excessive accumulation, though there have been some reports of difficulties in marketing.

Oil Exploration in Sea Coast of Orissa

2097. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for oil exploration at the sea-coast of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for this and the time limit after which the exploration will be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). A contract has been awarded to Natomas-Carlsberg Group for oil exploration in the continental shelf off the coasts of West Bengal and certain portions of Orissa. Reconnaissance seismic survey of the area has been completed by the contractor and detailed seismic survey is expected to be completed shortly.

Take-over of Fulford (India) by M/s. Schering

2098. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the take-over of Fulford (India) by M/s. Schering, an American Pharmaceutical giant has been duly registered;

(b) whether the rules in this regard have been violated; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The Registrar of Companies, Delhi, who is the Registrar so far as companies incorporated outside India and establishing a place of business in India are concerned, has reported that Schering Asia G.M.B.H. is a company based in Berlin West, having an established place of business in India at Bombay. This company has filed its last balance sheet and profit and loss account in respect of its Indian business as at 31-12-1973 and it does not appear therefrom that it has any investments in shares or otherwise. No balance sheet or profit and loss account of the said business of the company as at 31-12-1974 has yet been filed with the Registrar.

C. E. Fulford (India) Private Limited is a company incorporated in March, 1948 under the Indian Companies Act, 1913. Any acquisition of the shares of Fulford (India) Private Ltd. by M/s. Schering Asia G.M.B.H. requires compliance of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for which no information is available.

Cancellation of the Licence issued to M/s. C. F. Fulford

2099. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licence issued to M/s. C. F. Fulford, a foreign drug company has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received complaints of acceptance of bribe by the officials of the concerned Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No industrial licence has been granted to this unit. The company's application is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

Memorandum received from Socialist Party for Electoral Reforms

2100. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the Memorandum submitted by the Socialist Party to the Election Commission on election reforms;

(b) if so, what are the details of the memorandum; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of a note received from General Secretary, Social Party is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9077/75].

(c) Government have already stated before that they have an open mind in the matter and will hold discussions with the leaders of political parties.

Foreign companies collaborating for oil exploration

2102. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) which foreign companies and nations are collaborating with India for on-shore and off-shore exploration for oil,

(b) the capital and expertise each of them has agreed to bring with it;

(c) whether any schedule for starting the work and for completing the work has been fixed with them; and

(d) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There is no foreign collaboration in off-shore oil exploration. For off-shore exploration, contracts have been signed with Carlsberg India Group for the Bengal basin and with the Reading and Bates Group for the Kutch basin.

(b) to (d). The main terms of the aforesaid two contracts are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 30 answered on July 23, 1974.

W.H. Brady and Company

2103. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4774 on the 17th December, 1974, regarding sale of W.H. Brady and Company by Board of Directors and state.

(a) whether the shares in Dalton Property and Company belonging to W.H. Brady and Company have been freshly advertised for sale and whether they have since been sold; and

(b) if so, when and for what amount and whether the amount has been credited to Brady and Company in India?

THE DEPUY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, 1788 shares of Dalton Properties Co. Ltd., U.K., held by M/s. W. H, Brady & Company Ltd. were freshly advertised for sale and, as a result, offers were received from three companies, namely, M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd. and M/s. Utkal Investments Ltd. for the purchase of the entire lot for Rs. 43 lakhs. Approval of the Central Government under section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 were sought by M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. and M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd. for the purchase respectively of 894 and 700 shares of Dalton Properties Co. Ltd., U.K. for Rs. 21.50 lakhs and Rs. 16,83,445 respectively. Necessary approval was accorded on 11th February, 1975. The remaining 194 shares were to be purchased by M/s. Utkal Investments Ltd. for Rs. 4,66,555. Government have no information as to whether the shares have since been sold and the amount credited to M/s. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd.

Production of Janata soap by some manufacturers

2104 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the reservation of some capacity

of the organised sector of soap manufacturers to produce Janata soap within the range of Re. 1.05 p. per cake of 100 grams, has proved to be infructuous;

(b) whether the quality of 'Saral' brought out as the Janata soap by Hindustan Levers Limited, the principal manufacturer in the country, was such that the product designed to be a failure right from the beginning; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). With the object of making available cheap toilet soap the organised sector of Soap Industry was required to produce a 'Janata' toilet soap to be sold at a price of Re. 1 00 to Rs. 1,5 for a cake of 160 gms. by making economies in the use of perfume, packing material and with a total fatty matter content not less than 65 per cent. There have been no reports of the 'Janata' soap including 'Saral' of Hindustan Levers Limited of not meeting the above requirement. The organised sector was required to bring out 'Janata' toilet soap within 3 to 6 months of September 19, 1974 when the informal price control, hitherto obtaining on soaps was lifted. Further, the industry was required to produce 'Janata' toilet soap at a level of 25 per cent of the total production of toilet soap and this level was specified to be about 11,000 tonnes per annum. The production level achieved by the organised sector of the industry for "Janata' toilet soap so far is satisfactory.

Filing of suit by Cochin Refineries against Triton Shipping Corporation

2106. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Refineries Limited filed a suit against the Trition Shipping Corporation of U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Cochin Refineries Ltd. have filed a suit in the District Court of New York against /s. Triton Shipping Inc., a New York Corporation and eight Corporations as principals for whom Triton was acting as agents, for damages for breach of Contract of Affreightment between Triton and Cochin Refineries Ltd.

Commissioning of Paradeep Fertilizer Project

2107. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the early commissioning of the Paradeep Fertilizer Project of Orissa; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government to the reported news that "commissioning of the Plant is going to be delayed due to continuing economic crisis and none too good foreign exchange reserve in the country"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Paradeep fertilizer project is one of the projects approved in principle for implementation during the Fifth Plan period in the public sector. The project will be taken up for implementation as soon as financing and other arrangements are tied up.

Re-employment of laid off labourers of Jakhapura-Banspani line

2108. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 4784 on the 17th December, 1974 regarding retrenchment of casual labourers engaged on Cuttack-Paradip Rail Link (South Eastern Railway) and state:

(a) the number of laid off labourers since re-employed in Jakhapura-Banspani line; and

(b) if none, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loss being suffered by railways due to suspension of train services

2109. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the loss being suffered as a result of the suspension of several train services; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) No separate account of passenger earnings is kept for individual trains. However, as the majority of suspended trains run over short distances or on branch lines, the resultant losses in earnings are not likely to be of a large magnitude.

Foreign Oil Refineries Companies working below capacity

2110. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether since Government's intention to takeover the Foreign Oil Companies working in India has become clear, the oil refineries being operated by these companies are working much below capacity;

(b) if so, the extent to which Burmah Shell and Caltex refineries have been working below capacity during the past six months; and

(c) the extent of loss of production and the damage if any caused owing to the plants and machinery lying idle on these refineries during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) On account of the steep increase in the prices of imported crude oil and the limited availability of foreign exchange, some of the coastal refineries have to operate at reduced levels resulting in under utilisation of capacity.

(b) and (c). The normal operating levels of Burmah-Shell and Caltex refineries are 3.75 million tonnes and 1.25 million tonnes respectively. As against the above levels during July —December, 1974, Burmah-Shell and Caltex refineries processed 1.65 million tonnes and 0.51 million tonnes of crude oil respectively. The plants and machinery were, therefore, not lying idle during this period.

Reduction in prices of bulk drugs sought by foreign drug firms

2111. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign drug companies with a view to seek a reduction in the prices of bulk drugs imported by the State Trading Corporation, have refused to lift the stocks from State Trading Corporation thereby swelling the inventory of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the extent of accumulation of drugs with the State Trading Corporation at the end of December, 1974 and January, 1975; and

(c) Government's reaction to such practices of the foreign drug companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). State Trading Corporation have reported slow lifting of bulk drugs and drug intermediates by the actual users on account of financial difficulties. The value of stocks reported to be available with them as on 31st December, 1974 and 31st January, 1975 was Rs. 480.00 lakhs and 441.36 lakhs respectively. The problems arising out of the credit squeeze were discussed with the representatives of the drug industry at a meeting which was also attended by the representatives of the Department of Banking, Department of Revenue and Insurance, DGTD, Drugs Controller (India), State Trading Corporation and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. It was clarified that necessary credit to a company can be given by the banks if the present credit utilisation and the justification for such credit was adequately explained.

Renovation of Patna Junction

2112. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals under consideration of Government to renovate the Patna Junction have been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to provide additional facilities at Patna Junction at an estimated cost of Rs. 55 lakhs to deal with additional traffic. The plans and estimates are under finalisation by the Eastern Railway.

(c) An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for this work in the budget for 1975-76.

Company Law Board

2113. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Members of Company Law Board at present;

(b) whether some members of the Company Law Board do not have any independent and separate status but are an integral part of the Department of Company Affairs and are subservient to it; and

(c) whether Government propose to have professionally qualified persons on the Company Law Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The names of Members of the Company Law Board are:

Shri K. K. Ray, Chairman

Shri C. Balasubramaniam, Member

SHRI P. B. MENON, Member

Shri A. Choudhury, Member

(b) The Chairman of the Company Law Board is the Secretary to the Department of Company Affairs and the Members of the Company Law Board are Joint Secretaries in the Department of Company Affairs. But, as members of the Company Law Board, they are not "subservient" to any one in the discharge of their functions, although, in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions, the Company Law Board is subject to the control of the Central Government.

(c) The Chairman and two members of the Company Law Board are professionally qualified in law.

Plan of O. & N.G.C. to undertake off-shore drillings

2114. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the success of oil explorations in the Bombay High, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission plan to undertake more off-shore drillings;

(b) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission intend to purchase or hire off-shore rigs, and

(c) if so, from which country and at what cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir, for the present at the Bombay High structure itself.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) ONGC has issued a letter of intent to a Norwegian Drilling Company for the charter of a semi-submersible mobile drilling unit with an option to purchase it later. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the cost and other details at the present stage. The Commission is also making efforts to acquire one more off-shore rig

Libyan delegation's visit to India

2115 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA.

SHRI D D DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation from Libya visited New Delhi in early 1975;

(b) if so, whether there has been any progress in regard to cooperation in the field of oil and oil products; and

(c) whether India is going to set up refineries and fertilizer plants in Libya?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The possibility of Oil and Natural Gas Commission taking up exploration for oil in Libyan Arab Republic is being pursued. Efforts are also being made to exchange the Libyan crude oil for fertilizers.

(c) No, Sir.

Opposition of the Drugs and Pharmaceutical Council to expansion of foreign drug Industry

2116 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI D D DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any opposition by the Drugs and Pharmaceutical Council of All India Manufacturers Organisation regarding Government's move to permit further expansion of the foreign sector of the drug industry; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R.

GANESH): (a) and (b). The Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association represented to the Government that the unauthorisedly expanded capacities of foreign drug companies should not be regularised in haste and it would be more appropriate for Government to take action on these and other matters once the findings of the Hathi Committee are known. No decision has yet been taken by Government on the question of excess production of drugs, and decision will be taken after the report of the Hathi Committee is received.

Introduction of combined series of tickets from Delhi main and New Delhi Station

2117. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to introduce a combined series of tickets from Delhi main and New Delhi stations to enable the ticket-holders to entrain from any of these stations; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, with effect from 15th February, 1975, a combined series of First Class tickets from Delhi Main/New Delhi for Bombay Central, Howrah and Madras Central have been introduced which would enable the passengers to entrain at either of these two stations without payment of any extra charges as hithertofore.

Production of fertilizers against installed capacity

2118 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of the production of fertilizers in the country, separately both in public and private sectors;

(b) the quantity of fertilizers actually produced by both the sectors;

(c) the quantity of fertilizers imported annually from abroad:

(d) the total amount spent on the import of fertilizers during the last three years; and

(e) when are we likely to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b).

(000 tonnes in terms of nutrient N&P 205)

	Installed capacity				Production			
	1973—74		1974—75		1973—74		1974-75 (upto January, 75)	
	N	P205	N	P205	N	P205	N	P205
Public Sector .	1128	202	1128	202	534	114	422	91
Private Sector .	811	358	853	358	526	209	527	167
TOTAL .	1939	560	1981	560	1060	323	949	258

(c) and (d).	Total quantity of Fertilizer material imported (in lakhs tonnes)	Amount spent (in Rs. crores)
1971-72	20.89	134.94
972-73	24.99	223.08
973-74	25.41	276.77

(e) A large scale fertilizer programme is under implementation to augment indigenous capacity for the production of fertilizers to meet the country's requirement of fertilizers to the maximum extent possible.

Additional funds sought by O. & N.G.C.

2119. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether O.&N.G.C. has approached the Government of India for additional funds to the tune of Rs. 255 crores for the next financial year which is an increase of 300 per cent over its expenditure last year;

(b) the purpose for which the amount has been sought by the Commission;

(c) whether the amount has been sanctioned; and

(d) whether Government keep an eye to watch the expenditure of the Commission and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 184.89 crores during 1974-75 for exploration/production of crude oil/natural gas and research activities, ONGC has planned to spend Rs. 255.36 crores during 1975-76—an increase of about 38 per cent. This

takes into account the Commission's increased on-shore/off-shore operations including its overseas operations.

After meeting the expenditure from its internal resources, the deficit estimated by ONGC is Rs. 75 crores to be met partly from Oil Industry Development Fund and partly by budgetary support from Government.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Central Government exercises financial control over the Commission as follows:

i. According to Section 21(1)(a) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959 the Commission submits its annual budget for prior approval by the Central Government.

ii. According to Section 15(b) of the above referred Act, the Commission obtains the previous approval of the Central Government for the implementation of any scheme or proposal which will involve a capital expenditure exceeding 50 lakhs of rupees.

iii. According to Section 22(2) of the aforesaid Act, the annual accounts of the Commission are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

iv. In pursuance of the provision made under Section 23(1) of the aforesaid Act, and the Rules made thereunder, the Commission also submits periodical expenditure statements to the Central Government.

Unmanned Railway Crossings

2120. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned Railway crossings at present in the country, Zone-wise; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to man the railway crossings in the country to minimise the Railway accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) As on 31st March, 1974, there were 21,698 'C' class unmanned level crossings on the Indian Railways, the break-up of which is given below:—

Central Railway . .	1,073
Eastern Railway . . .	796
Northern Railway . .	3,186
North Eastern Railway . .	1,879
N. F. Railway . .	1,370
Southern Railway . . .	3,128
South Central Railway . .	2,058
South Eastern Railway .	3,310
Western Railway . . .	4,898

(b) Manning of unmanned level crossings is not the only remedy to minimise accidents at level crossings. However, in order to reduce accidents at level crossings the following preventive measures have been taken.—

(i) Stop Boards have been prominently displayed at the approaches to all unmanned level crossings within railway boundary on both sides of the track, to warn the road users to cross the railway track cautiously;

(ii) Whistle Boards have been fixed enjoining upon the drivers of the approaching trains to whistle as the train approaches the unmanned level crossings giving warning to the road users about a train approaching the level crossing;

(iii) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport/State Governments have been requested to ensure that road signs on approaches to all unmanned level crossings are provided;

(iv) The State Governments have also framed rules under the Motor Vehicles Act requiring the drivers of all vehicles to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and then cross the railway line after ascertaining that the track is clear on both sides;

(v) Educative campaign to spread safety consciousness amongst the road users is also being carried out by way of appeals to automobiles associations, issue of leaflets in regional language through the police authorities to owners/drivers of fast moving vehicles, publicity through the medium of All India Radio, cinema-slides etc.

In addition, the level crossings where both road and rail traffic is heavy/or visibility is restricted are being converted into manned level crossings on the basis of periodical traffic census or on receipt of request from State Government/Road Authority, on a programmed basis.

Permitting Fertilizer Industry to Store surplus Naphtha

2121 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the fertiliser industry to store surplus naphtha:

(b) what are the circumstances leading to this proposal;

(c) whether adequate credit would be extended to the industry for this purpose; and

(d) if so, what is the amount earmarked for the purpose during 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No permission is necessary from the Government for this purpose.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Tripura Gas Find

2122. SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether the recent Tripura Gas find is the largest in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P. MAJHI): In the first well drilled at Baramura structure in Tripura, a few gas horizons have been encountered. The well is under conventional testing. After obtaining the production data from this well as well as from additional wells to be drilled at this structure, it would be possible to assess the quantum of the gas reserves of this structure.

Railway Catering Service in Madras

2123. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Railway catering service based in Madras Central Station, are still working on commission basis and are not being made permanent in service,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the total number of those employees;

(c) whether this Railway catering section in Madras is running at profit, and

(d) the average turn over and profit or loss per month during 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75 by this service in G.T., Howrah Mail, Link Express and Brindavan Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ninety bearers/vendors are at present working on Commission basis in the departmental catering unit at Madras Central Station. They are working purely on Commission basis and are not railway employees. The question of making them permanent on the railway does not, therefore, arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The average sales turnover and profit/loss per month by the departmentally run dining cars on Grant Trunk Express and Brindavan Express trains are as under:—

		Average turnover per month	Average profit/ Loss per month
		Rs.	Rs.
1972-73	G.T.	1,48,029	—14,098
	Brindavan	33,864	+ 2,255
1973-74	G T.	1,92,750	— 7,197
	Brindavan	45,302	+2,518
1974-75	G.T.	2,57,531	+ 6,408
	Brindavan	61,554	+ 4,582

There is no dining car service on Howrah-Madras Mail and Link Express trains.

चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्कस द्वारा निर्मित इंजनों को नया रूप दिया जाना

2124. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चित्तरजन लोकोमोटिव फैक्ट्री द्वारा निर्मित रेल इजनो मे, 700 अश्व शक्ति की डीजल मशीने लगा कर उन्हे नया रुप दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस प्रकार की मशीनो के आयात पर भारत अब तक कितना पैसा खर्च करता था, और

(ग) उनको देश मे ही बनाने के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी बचत होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) इससे पहले 1955-56 मे मीटर लाइन के वाई० डी० एम०-1 टाइप के 20 डीजल हाइड्रालिक रेल इजन नार्थ ब्रिटिश लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी, इगलैंड मे आयात किये गये थे। इन रेल इंजनो के पैक्समैन इन्जनों का बदलाव अब जरूरी हो गया है। चित्तरजन रेल इजन कारखाने मे पहले से ही डीजल शंटरो के लिये 700 अश्व शक्ति वाले मैक डीजल इंजन बनाये जा रहे है। अत यह विनिश्चिय किया गया है कि चित्तरजन रेल इंजन कारखाने मे निर्मित पावर पैको का इस्तेमाल वाई० डी० एम०-1 रेल इजनों को पुन शक्ति सम्पन्न करने के लिये किया जाये। एक वाई० डी० एम०-1 रेल इजन मे यह देशी इंजन लगाया जा चुका है और 1975-76 मे 4 और इंजनों का परिस्कार करने का विचार है।

(ख) 1955-56 मे ये रेल इजन 5 50 लाख रुपये प्रति इजन की दर से आयात किये गये थे।

(ग) चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाने में निर्मित पावर पैकों के साथ इंजनों को पुन शक्ति सम्पन्न करने से विदेशी मुद्रा की जो बचत हुई उसका अनुमान 2 0 लाख प्रति इंजन लगाया गया है। इसके अलावा आशा है कि अनुरक्षण के प्रयोजन के लिये लगभग 25,000 रुपये प्रति रेल इंजन प्रति वर्ष बचाये जा सकेंगे।

बहु-सदस्यीय चुनाव आयोग के लिए मांग

2125. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री माधव राव सिंधिया :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ।

क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन परिस्थितियों पर विचार किया है, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप संसद तथा संसद के बाहर बहु-सदस्यीय चुनाव आयोग के लिये मांग की जा रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) एक-सदस्यीय चुनाव आयोग को ही चालू रखने के क्या कारण है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार का यह विचार है कि ऐसी कोई परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न नहीं हुई हैं जो निर्वाचन आयोग को एक-बहु-सदस्यीय निकाय के रूप में सपरिवर्तित किए जाने का समर्थन करती हों।

(ग) सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि निर्वाचन आयोग जैसा इस समय गठन है, अपने कृत्यों को कारगर रूप से करने में समर्थ है।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों में स्थायी तथा अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पद

2126. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में स्थायी और अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीशों के कितने-कितने पद कब से रिक्त है,

(ख) ऐसे पद कौन से है जो दो वर्ष से भी अधिक काल से रिक्त है और ऐसा होने के क्या कारण हैं

(ग) इस रिक्ति के कारण प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में कितने-कितने अभियोग निलम्बित पड़े है,

(घ) निलम्बित पड़े इन मामलों में से सबसे पुराना मामला कौन सा है तथा यह कब से निलम्बित पड़ा है, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इन रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिये कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित करेगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी देने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) दिए गये सुझाव के आधार पर यह संभव नहीं है कि लम्बित मामलों को बांटा जाए।

(घ) उस वर्ष के बारे में, जिससे सबसे पुराना मामला संबंधित है उपलब्ध जानकारी और उस मामले की विशिष्टियां देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT 0078/74]

(ङ) सरकार रिक्त स्थानों को यथा शीघ्र भरने के लिये सतत प्रयास कर रही है।

Shortage of Cooking Gas

2121. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of cooking gas in India due to which many people have to wait for months together to get cooking gas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ease the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P MAJHI): (a) The present demand for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) used for cooking purposes is far in excess of the production and marketing facilities of the Oil Companies. As a result people have to wait in many places for a considerable period to get a new gas connection.

(b) Currently LPG is produced only from the crude oil processed in refineries. Its availability is therefore limited by the overall crude processed in the country. Efforts are however being made to increase the production from each refinery to the maximum extent as technologically feasible.

However, besides the increase in production, other specified marketing arrangements like provision of adequate storage; special tank wagons and tank trucks for bulk transportation; bottling plants; cylinders and valves; godowns at consuming centres and specialised distribution facilities etc., are also necessary to increase the supply of LPG. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Shell and Caltex have at present adequate marketing facilities for the level of production from their refineries. Detailed project report has been prepared by IOC for expansion of its LPG availability and marketing facilities. Following steps have already been taken in pursuance of the above scheme:—

1. For meeting the LPG cylinder requirements IOC has already imported 5000 tonnes of special quality steel and has also obtained a fresh import licence for 5000 metric tonnes of LPG steel to cover its cylinder requirements upto the end of 1975-76.

2. I.O.C. has finalised arrangements for manufacture of 60 tank-wagons on joint ownership basis in order to facilitate bulk LPG movement from Koyali Refinery to Shakurbasti.

3. Orders have also been placed for manufacture of 16 tank trucks. Orders for another 14 are being processed.

4. A new bottling plant has been planned at Kanpur and is likely to come into operation by mid—1975.

5. Work is also in progress to expand LPG bottling Plant facilities at Shakurbasti.

6. Additional loading and unloading facilities for tank wagons are being provided at Koyali and Shakurbasti.

Theft of Packages of Ammunition from Railway Wagon at Bajwa Yard

2128. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway Wagon despatched from Airforce base Jamnagar to Amla in Madhya Pradesh was broken open and packages of ammunition removed at Bajwa yard on Baroda-Ahmedabad section during the first week of February, 1975;

(b) if so, the number of packages removed;

(c) whether some arrests have been made in this regard and if so, the particulars thereof: and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the R.P.F. officers for their negligence in not keeping a proper watch on the wagon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Four packages which were recovered except for 24 cartridges.

(c) The following 3 persons have been arrested by the Government Railway Police:—

1. Shri Bhika S/o Shri Rama.
2. Shri Soma S/o Shri Chhita.
3. Shri Bhika S/o Shri Magan Baria.

(d) Does not arise as the wagon stopped out of course at Bajwa, a station, where no Railway Protection Force staff is posted.

Sophisticated A.C./D.C. Locomotive Produced at C.L.W.

2129. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has produced the most sophisticated A.C./D.C. locomotive at Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop;

(b) if so, the capacity of the locomotive both for the passenger and goods trains;

(c) whether the locomotive is purely an indigenous product or with imported spare parts and the cost of production thereof; and

(d) the names of the Zones where these engines would operate and the expected annual production of such engines and the extent to which such engines would reduce the consumption of coal on Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. Locomotive type WCAM1 has been manufactured at C.L.W. which can be operated on 1500 V.D.C. and KV A.C. supply

(b) The haulage capacity is—
Passenger train = 750 tonnes at 120 K.P.H.

Goods train = 3660 tonnes (BOX rake) train at 80 K.P.H.

(c) Some special items have to be imported for this locomotive estimated cost of this locomotive is about Rs. 39 lakhs.

(d) These locomotives are planned for operation between Ahmedabad and Bombay Section of Western Railway. The total number on order for production by C.L.W. is 53 locomotives and these are expected to be produced as under subject to proving trials with the first two locos of 1974-75 outturn:—

1974-75	2
1975-76	8
1976-77	24
1977-78	9
1978-79	10
TOTAL	53

On introduction of these 53 locos on Ahmedabad and Bombay Section the reduction in consumption of coal is expected to be approximately 2.4 lakh tons per annum.

Construction of Jakhapura-Banspani Railway Line

2130. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made so far in starting the construction work of the Jakhapura-Banspani line in Orissa and when will the construction work actually begin;

(b) why the submission of the location survey report is being delayed;

(c) what is the amount of money spent so far in the location survey and how many kilometres of location survey work has been completed by now; and

(d) has any additional amount been sanctioned for this rail line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Final Location Engineering-*cum*-Traffic Survey for this rail link is in progress and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1975. The State Government of Orissa have also been approached for bearing 50 per cent of the cost of construction of this line and a reply from the State Government is awaited. The construction work will be taken up after the surveys are completed, reports examined and after finalisation of the financial arrangements with the State Government.

(b) The report is not being delayed and the survey work is progressing according to schedule.

(c) Expenditure of Rs. 7.02 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred on the survey upto end of 1974-75. Field work for the Final Location Survey has been completed for 170 kms. out of the total length of 180 kms.

(d) No.

Oil deposits in Orissa Coast

2131. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil deposits have been recently located in the Orissa coast;

(b) if so, where and the quantity estimated; and

(c) whether the preliminary work for exploration in the Orissa coast will be undertaken soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A contract has been awarded to Natomas-Carlsberg Group for oil exploration in continental shelf off the coasts of West Bengal and certain portions of Orissa. Reconnaisance seismic survey of the area has been completed by the contractor and detailed seismic survey is expected to be completed shortly.

Non-existence of Guidelines for Referring Cases to MRTP Commission

2132. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whethre MRTP Commission has attributed its ineffectiveness due to non-existence of any guidelines or principles for referring cases to it; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not laying down any guidelines for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No Sir.

(b) The M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 does not provide for laying down any guidelines for referring cases to the Commission; but section 28 of that Act specifies seven matters to be borne in mind both by the Central Government and the Commission while considering the cases under Chapter III before them. Attention is invited to Chapter I, sub-para (b) (pages 1—4) of the First Report on the Working and Administration of the MRTP Act, 1969 laid on the Table of the House on 28-11-1972 and reiterated in Chapter V para (c) (pages 25-26) of the Third Annual Report pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the MRTP Act for the Calender year 1973 laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1974

Division O & N.G.C. into Five spearate Divisions

2133. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to divide O & N.G.C. into five separate divisions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the functions to be allotted to each division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b): In the existing set-up of the ONGC, there are three Regions for onshore areas and one for offshore apart from the Iraq Project. ONGC is in the process of implementing a programme for decentralisation of functions and delegation of powers.

Demand and Production of Fertilizers

2134. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of PETROLUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total demand for fertilizers in the country during last year;

(b) how much was produced indegenously and how much was imported;

(c) whether only 55 per cent of the production capacity is being used at present; and

(d) if so, what steps are going to be taken to utilise the production capacity in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the gross agronomic requirements of fertilizers, in terms of nutrients, for Kharif 1974 and Rabi 1974-75 seasons were assessed at 28.22 lakh tonnes of N, 9.15 lakh tonnes of P205 and 5.24 lakh tonnes of K (Potash).

(b) The indigenous production in 1973-74 was 10.60 lakh tonnes of N and 3.23 lakh tonnes of P205 and in 1974-75 (upto January 1975) the production was 9.49 lakh tonnes of N and 2.58 lakh tonnes of P 205. There is no indigonous production of potash.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, a total quantity of 7.825 lakh tonnes of N, 2.042 lakh tonnes of P 205 and 4.218 lakh tonnes of potash was imported in the country during January-December 1974.

(c) and (d): The overall capacity utilisation during 1973-74 was 55 per cent in respect of nitrogen and 65 per cent in respect of P 205. The low utilisation of capacity was mainly due to the fact that three large seized fertilizer projects namely Durgapur, Cochin and Goa commenced production only during the later half of the year and could not contribute significantly to the production. In addition, the ageing condition of the plants as in FACT, Alwaye and Sindri, inadequate availability of the proper quality of raw material at Neyveli, Rourkela and Sindri and inadequate supply of power as at Kanpur and Corakhpur, contributed to lower capacity utilisation. The performance on the other hand of plants based on more modern processes was satisfactory. Several measures such as renovation, debottlenecking, modernisation etc. have been/are being taken to augment capacity utilisation.

Completion of conversion Project on Barabanki-Samastipur Section of North Eastern Railway

2135. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI BISHWANATH ROY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original date fixed for the completion of the Broad Gauge Conversion Project on the Barabanki-Samastipur Section of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the construction is in accordance with the schedule or whether there has been any delay in the execution of the project;

(c) if so, the reasons for this delay; and

(d) when will the Conversion Project be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The original target date fixed for the completion of this project was January, 1977.

(b) to (d): The completion of the project is likely to get delayed on account of the limited availability of funds. The date of completion will depend upon the availability of resources to the Railway in the remaining years of the 5th Plan.

Sitting of Full Bench of Supreme Court in South India Once in a Year

2136 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the sitting of full bench of Supreme Court once in a year in South India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वर्ष 1974–75 में रेलों में अपराध

2137. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974–75 में रेलों में चोरी, डकैती, और लूटमार की कितनी घटनायें कहां–कहां हुई और कुल कितनी हत्याएं किन–किन स्थानों पर हुईं; और

(ख) इन अपराधों मे से किन-किन अपराधों का पता लगा लिया गया और कितने अपराधियों के विरुद्ध किस-किस धारा के अन्तर्गत चालान किये गए ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) भारतीय रेलो पर 1974-75 में (जनवरी, 1975 तक) यात्रियो की सम्पत्ति की चोरी, डकैती, लूटपाट और हत्या के क्रमश: 3524, 112, 216 और 45 मामलों की रिपोर्ट की गयी।

जिन स्थानो पर ये घटनाये हुई उनके नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दिये गये है। [प्रंथालय में रखा गया। [लिए संख्या LT 9079/75]

(ख) अभी तक यात्रियो की सम्पत्ति की चोरी डकती लूटपाट और हत्या के क्रमश 264, 21, 17 और 6 मामलो का पता लगा है।

यात्रियो की सम्पत्ति

यात्रियो की सम्पत्ति की चोरी, डकैती, लूटपाट और हत्या के अभियोग मे अभी तक 429, 65, 18 और 7 व्यक्तियो का चालान किया गया है। चोरी के मामलो मे शामिल व्यक्तियो का चालान भारतीय दण्ड सहिता की धारा 379/411 के अन्तर्गत किया गया है।

डकैती के मामलो मे शामिल व्यक्तियो का चालान भारतीय दण्ड सहिता की धारा 395/397 के अन्तर्गत किया गया है।

लूटपाट के मामलो मे शामिल व्यक्तियो का चालान भारतीय दण्ड सहिता की धारा 392/394 के अन्तर्गत किया गया है और

हत्या के मामलो मे शामिल व्यक्तियो का चालान भारतीय दण्ड सहिता की धारा 302 के अन्तर्गत किया गया है।

अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाना

2138. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली छोटी लाइन को बडी लाइन मे बदलने की योजना है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब से,

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और यदि हा, तो कब, और

(घ) इस छोटी लाइन को बडी लाइन में बदलने का कार्य इस अकाल मे समय मे आरम्भ न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) से (ख) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन का बडी लाइन मे बदलने से सबधित प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जुलाई, 1973 मे तैयार हो गयी थी, की जाच की जा रही है। रेलो की वर्तमान कठिन वित्तीय स्थिति और इस निर्माण कार्य पर होने वाले भारी पूजी विनियोग को ध्यान मे रखते हुए फिलहाल अकाल की स्थिति के दौरान इस परियोजना को शुरू करना सम्भव नही हो सका है।

Orders for Locos from Middle East and South East Asian Countries

2139. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is getting orders for Locomotives from Middle East and South East Asian countries;

(b) if so, the number exported by CLW during the year 1973-74 and 1974-75,

(c) the names of the countries to whom these locomotives were exported during the above period and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned in the above venture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have not received any export order for locomotives so far.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Production of Bulk Drugs by certain Foreign Companies

2140. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the bulk drugs for which M/s. Merock, Sharp and Dhome, M|s. Bayer India Limited, M|s. Searle India Limited, M|s. Hoechst and M|s. Cibatul Limited have been granted industrial licences;

(b) what are their licenced capacities, production for last three years and imported and canalised raw materials required for each bulk drug by these companies;

(c) whether proposal from Indian firms for similar bulk drugs have been rejected if so, reason therefor; and

(d) whether there was condition of basic manufacturing in the licences, if so, why no action has been taken to refuse import of penultimate intermediates by these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A statement furnishing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9080/75]. Similar information in respect of M/s. Merck Sharp and Dohme of India Ltd. and M/s. Cibatul Ltd., is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Information regarding the condition of basic manufacture, if any, import in the industrial licence granted to these companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Licences granted to M/s. Sandoz (I) Limited

2141. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of Industrial licences and approvals granted to M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd. during 1965—70;

(b) whether any terms of collaboration were involved in any of these licences/approval/notifications;

(c) if so, what are the broad features of the collaboration agreements, details of the items for which they approved and whether the agreement with collaborators have been amended recently if so, in what respects; and

(d) what was the foreign exchange expenditure on each of the items covered by these licences and what was their production during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Complaints lodged against Indian Express Group and Andhra Prabha Limited with C.B.I.

2142. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been lodged by his Ministry with C.B.I. between 1968—74 about certain malpractices committed by Indian Express Group and Andhra Prabha Limited managed by R. P. Goenka; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the latest development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The Company Law Board lodged a complaint on 2nd April, 1971 with Central Bureau of Investigation who registered the complaint for offences under Section 120B, 420 and 477-A of the Indian Penal Code. Indian Express Group and Andhra Prabha Pvt. Ltd. are under the Control of Shri R. N. Goenka. The complaint lodged *inter alia* alleged that the management of M/s. Andhra Prabha Pvt. Ltd. had shown during 1967-68, inflated stocks of white printing paper worth about Rs. 37 lakhs with a view to obtain higher cash credit facilities from the Punjab Natitnal Bank Ltd., Madras and thus cheated the Bank by obtaining credit on stocks of papers which did not exist. Soon after the investigations commenced and searches were conducted, Shri Ram Nath Goenka filed Writ Petitions in the Madras High Court challenging the investigation, searches conducted by C.B I and the bona fides of the complaint lodged by the Company Law Board. The writs were dismissed bu. after obtaining certificate of leave to appeal to Supreme Court 6 appeals have been filed by the Indian Express Group of companies and Ram Nath Goenka in the Supreme court The appeals have not yet been heard

In the light of evidence obtained during the investigation C.B.I. filed a charge sheet under section 420-B I.P.C. read with Section 420 I.P.C. 467 read with 471, 477A I.P.C. on 21-5-73 in the Special Presidency Magistrate's court at Madras. The case is now pending before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Madras.

Amendment of Companies Act

2143. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to amend the Companies Act to control the public deposits in the non-financial companies and non-baking companies and

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974, which has come into force with effect from the 1st February, 1975, has inserted a new section 58A in the Companies Act, 1956, which empowers the Central Government to prescribe the limit upto which, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which deposits may be accepted or invited by a company either from the public or its members. In exercise of these powers the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, have promulgated the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975. These rules, which apply to such companies as are not banking companies and are not also financial companies have come into force with effect from 3rd February, 1975 A copy of these rules will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

Issue of licences to certain Foreign Drug Firms for Bulk Drugs

2144 SHRI K. S CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the bulk drugs for which M/s. Borough Welcome, May & Bakers, Pfizer, Cynamide and Ciba have been granted industrial licences;

(b) what are the licensed capacities, production for the last three years and imported and canalised raw materials required for each bulk drugs by these companies;

(c) whether any proposals for similar items have been rejected for the Indian sector; and

(d) whether there was a condition about basic manufacture in the approval granted and if so, why Government have allowed them imports of penultimate or intermediates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). A statement furnishing the requisite information in respect of M/s. May and Baker Limited, Pfizer Limited and M/s. Cyanamid Indian Limited is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9081/75] Similar information in respect of M/s Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (India) Pvt. Limited and M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Limited is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrial licences issued without specifying capacity

2145 SHRI K S CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) how many industrial licences have been granted in the past without specifying capacity;

(b) brief particulars of these licences, names of the firms, items of manufacture and reasons for not fixing the capacities; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into the whole affair and examine all aspects of benefits which have acrued to foreign firms with a view to recall the benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Issue of COB licence to M/s. Hoechst

2146. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to 1970 policy of diversification no imports of direct or indirect raw materials are to be permitted;

(b) the broad outlines of imported raw materials involved in each of the items of M/s. Hoechst for which they have been recommended issue of COB licence, recently; and

(c) why this company did not submit their application in 1970 and why have they been recommended COB licence after a delay of three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade's Press Note dated the 18th July, 1970 *inter-alia* provides that there should be no expenditure of foreign exchange involved directly or indirectly for import of capital goods, raw materials or components

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Severe punishment for accepting Dowry

2147. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government recommended that severe punishment be awarded to persons for accepting and giving 'Dahaj' (Dowry);

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the other States have also sent their recommendations to the Central Government in the matter and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) The Orissa Government has sent a proposal for amending the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, mainly to provide deterrent punishment to the husband for denying conjugal right to the wife on the ground that dowry has not been given or that the dowry given is insufficient The proposal is being examined

No Sir

औषधियों के बढ़ते हुए मूल्य

2148. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का सल्फा तथा एंटीबायोटिक औषधियों सहित विभिन्न औषधियों के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा औषधिनिर्माताओं की मांग पर इस बारे में किसी समिति का गठन किया गया अथवा किया जा रहा है।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) भेषजों के मूल्यों का नियंत्रण भेषज (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है जिसमें कतिपय विहित सूत्रों के अनुसार भेषजों के मूल्यों में परिवर्तन करने के लिए प्रक्रिया की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) सरकार ने श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी की अध्यक्षता में भेषज तथा औषध निर्माण उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में एक समिति का गठन किया है जिससे विचारार्थ विषय में अन्य बातों के साथ यह भी सम्मिलित है :

> "उपभोक्ताओं के लिए भेषजों का मूल्य घटाने के लिये अब तक किये गये उपायों की जांच करना तथा आधारभूत भेषजों तथा सूत्रयोगों के मूल्यों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की दृष्टि से और आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव देना'।

समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सरकार अपेक्षित कार्रवाई करेगी। समिति द्वारा अप्रैल, 1975 में रिपोर्ट दिए जाने की आशा है।

कास्टिक सोडा तथा सोडा एश का उत्पादन तथा सप्लाई

2149. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय**: क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1972–73 तथा 1973–74 में कास्टिक सोडा तथा सोडा एश का कितनी–कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन हुआ,

(ख) इसमें से विभिन्न उद्योगों को तथा सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिए कितनी कितनी मात्रा में कास्टिक सोडा तथा सोडा एश सप्लाई किया गया, और

(ग) क्या कास्टिक सोडा तथा सोडा एश के उत्पादन के अधिकांश भाग का निर्यात किया गया था।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) कास्टिक सोडा और सोडा राख का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था :—

वर्ष	कास्टिक सोडा	सोडा राख
	(टनो मे)	(टनो में)
1972–73	3,96,000	4,86,000
1973–74	4,12,000	4,80,000

(ख) कास्टिक सोडा और सोडा राख के वितरण पर नियत्रण न होने के कारण, सूचना उपलब्ध नही है।

(ग) 1972 से 1974 के दौरान कास्टिक सोडा और सोडा राख का निर्यात सार्थक नही था।

Representation to improve and extend railway platform of Kasaragod Station

2150. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to improve and extend the railway platform of Kasaragod railway station in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b). Kasaragod Railway Station is on the Cannore-Mangalore Section of Southern Railway. The existing platform of Kasaragod is of medium level (1'—6"), Representations regarding raising and extension of platform at this station have been received. Kasaragod Railway Station is an important station, which will ultimately be provided with a high level platform. However due to the preesnt difficult resources position it has not been possible to include this in the Railway Works Programme so far.

In order to accommodate trains of 14 bogie length, the existing platform has recently been extended by 450 ft. and this has been done to the same medium level.

Application of Law of Divorce to all Hindus

2151. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the sections of Hindu Society not governed by the Hindu Marriage Act in the matter of divorce;

(b) whether a Hindu governed by ALIYASANTHA LAW can obtain divorce without any reasons whatsoever; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring forward uniform law of divorce for all the Hindu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). The Hindu Marriage Act 1955 which governs the law relating to divorce among the Hindus is applicable to all sections of Hindus, except the scheduled tribes. The provisions of the Act do not, however, affect any right recognised by custom or conferred by any special enactments to obtain the dissolution of marriage (vide section 29(2) of the Act). The Madras Aliyasanthana Act, 1949, which is a special law within the meaning of section 29(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, provides that a marriage between an Aliyasanthana female and a male of the same community or a male who though not of the same community is a Hindu or a Jain, may be dissolved by a registered instrument of dissolution executed by the parties to the marriage

or by an order of dissolution by the court. When it is a dissolution by a registered instrument, it would be a case of dissolution by mutual consent. In case of dissolution by order of court, no specific grounds are necessary, but the court can make an order only if a motion is made by the petitioner after six months but before the expiry of one year from the date of the petition. The principle underlying this provision appears to be that if the parties have not been able to reconcile during this period, the marriage has broken down.

Linking of Kottur with Harihar by Railway Line

2152. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Kottur to Harihar by a railway line to carry iron ore from Hospet region to New Mangalore harbour;

(b) if so, whether and within what period of time the proposal will be implemented; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Surveys for a line from Kottur to Harihar have been completed and the reports are under examination. A decision regarding construction of this line will be taken as soon as the examination is completed from all angles.

(c) According to the survey report, the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 8.13 crores.

Bangalore-Guntakal Railway Line

2153. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date of completion of the broad gauge line between Bangalore and Guntakal according to the time schedule; and

(b) what is the work that has already been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The original target date of completion of the work was december 1976 but it is likely to be postponed due to the difficult funds position.

(b) Overall up-to-date progress is 37 per cent till the end of January 1975.

Withholding issue of licences to foreign drug companies

2154. SHRI DAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to withhold issue of industrial licences reportedly approved by licencing committee to foreign drug companies till the review of problems relating to these companies is completed; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Applications for the grant of industrial licences are considered in accordance with the streamlined procedure for industrial approvals announced by the Ministry of Industrial Development in their press note dated the 31st October, 1973 keeping in view *the Government policy in force from* time to time. The problems of drug industry are, however, under review and the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is examining various aspects of drug industry and its terms of reference *inter alia* include:—

"To make recommendations for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and particularly, of the Indian and small scale industries' sector In making its recommendations the Committee will keep in view the need for a balanced regional dispersal of the Industry"

Government will take a view on various aspects in the context of the totality of recommendations that may be made by Hathi Committee in their report which is expected to be received by April, 1975

शिलान्यास या उद्घाटन हो चुकने के पश्चात् अधूरी पड़ी भारतीय रेलवे की योजनाएं

2155. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय रेलवे मे ऐसी कितनी योजनायें अधूरी पडी हुई है जिनका शिलान्यास या उद्घाटन हो चुका है, और

(ख) इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बटा सिंह) (क) और (ख) अभी हाल मे निर्माण के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया गया है । उद्घाटन के बाद रेल परियोजना के पूरा होने मे अनेक वर्ष लग जाते है । उनके वर्तमान स्थिति नीचे बतायी गई है —

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	वर्तमान स्थिति
1.	तिरुनेलिवेलि-तिरुवनन्तपुरम-कन्याकुमारी बडी लाइन ।	निर्माणकार्य हो रहा है ।
2	शहादरा-सहारनपुर बडी लाइन	निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है ।
3	डलमउ-दरियापुर-(फिर से बिछाना)	निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है ।
4	मरायगढ-प्रतापगज (फिर से बिछाना)	निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है*
5	प्रतापगज-फारबिसगज (फिर से बिछाना)	निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है ।
6	छितौनी-बगहा फिर से बिछाना)	निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है ।
7	नडिकुडे-बीबीनगर	अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ।
8	रोहतक-भिवानी	निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है ।
9	भम्बापुर-लौकहा बाजार ।	निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है ।
10	भूतपूर्व हवडा-आमता लाइट रेलवे द्वारा सेवित क्षेत्र मे बडी लाइन, इसमे बडगछिया-चम्पाडागा शाखा लाइन शामिल है ।	पश्चिमी बगाल सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह भूमि का अधिग्रहण करके उसे सुपुर्द करे । और जून 1974 मे यातायात के लिए खोल दी गई है ।
11	रायनगर से काठगोदाम तक बडी लाइन	अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ।
12	सकरी-हसनपुर	अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है ।

क्र सं०	परियोजना का नाम	वर्तमान स्थिति
13	नगलडैम-तलवाडा	अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।
14	पार्सल और दावा-कार्यालय सहित वाराणसी स्टेशन की प्रस्तावित इमारत ।	निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है ।
15.	विजय वाडा के समीप मालडिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाना ।	निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है ।

Nationalisation of Companies

2156. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of companies which have been nationalised during the last three years and the value of assets Government have acquired through nationalisation of these companies; and

(b) what compensation Government had given to each of these companies during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Expansion of railway line from Dharmnagar to Kailasahar in Tripura

2157 SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the scheme of expansion of railway line from Dharmnagar to Kailasahar in Tripura has been finalised;

(b) if so, when the work will be started; and

(c) the amount involved in the above works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DUTA SINGH)· (a) to (c). Surveys have been conducted for laying Metre Gauge rail links from Dharmnagar-Kumargarh at Kailashahar Section (61 Kms) and the reports are under consideration As per the survey reports, the cost of the line would be Rs. 12.06 crores excluding cost of rolling stock. Construction of the portion between Dharamnagar and Kumarghat was proposed in the Railways Budget for 1974-75 subject to the funds being made available by the N.E. Council. This portion is estimated to cost Rs. 8.15 crores The work will be started as soon as the funds for the propect can be found

Manufacture of sub-standard drugs by some foreign companies

2158. SHRI B. R SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign concerns are manufacturing drugs in India;

(b) have the Government found that any of them are manufacturing drugs of sub-standard quality or of spurious nature;

(c) is the output of the drugs manufactured in excess of the demand of the consumers; and

(d) are those manufacturers working in excess of their licensing capacity, if so. have Government taken any objection to this excess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There are 35 companies with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent manufacturing drugs. However, two companies have intimated that they do not manufacture any drug. The details of the items manufactured by them are being examined to know whether any item would be covered under drugs and pharmaceuticals.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) . Drugs are manufactured by various companies as per market demand. The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is examining various aspects of drugs industry. The report of the Committee is expected by April, 1975 and decision on the question of excess production of drugs will be taken only thereafter.

Brand names of foreign drug firms affecting products of Indian Firms

2159. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether the continuance of brand names by foreign manufacturing firms is in any way affecting the similar type and quality of drugs being manufactured by Indian concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Most of the drug formulations manufactured in India are being marketed under brand names by foreign as well as Indian firms. The report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry on "Measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas" which also covers the aspect of substitution of brand names of drugs by generic names has been received very recently and is being examined by Government.

Setting up of a coal-based fertilizer factory at Giridi

2160. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest development in setting up of proposed coal based fertiliser factory at Giridi in the district of Hazaribagh; and

(b) when the actual construction work will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A technoeconomic feasibility study on the setting up of a coal based fertilizer plant at Giridi in Bihar has been prepared. No decision has been taken in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision on construction of Underground Railway in Calcutta

2161. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the construction of Underground Railway in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The construction is in hand though slowed down owing to scarcity of resources.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 8.4 crores for the Project in 1975-76 has been approved for inclusion in the budget.

(c) Due to present scarcity of resources, the foreign exchange tie up and the final pace of construction work to be aimed at are still under consderation.

Shortage of water in Gauhati Refinery

2162. DR. RANEN SEN
SHRI NOORUL HUDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gauhati refinery is facing the problem of acute water shortage;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how far has it affected the production of the refinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Raising prices of oil by oil exporting countries

2163. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major oil exporting countries are going to raise oil prices;

(b) if so, the reasons and the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how far this would affect us?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). There are no definite indications to show that the major oil producing countries are going to raise the prices of oil in the near future.

National Convention on Drug Industry

2164. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main policy recommendations and other suggestions made by the National Convention on Economic Independence and Perspective of Drug Industry held at New Delhi on December, 21-22, 1974 are under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, what is Government's thinking on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government have received the declaration and documents of National Connvention on Economies independence and perspective of Drug Industry held in New Delhi on Dec., 21st and 22nd, 1974. The Convention has *inter alia* recommended as follows:

(i) that all units of the pharmaceuticals and drug industry with foreign equity capital participation should be nationalised.

(ii) wholesale distribution of essential drugs and their formulations produced by any sector should be nationalised and entrusted to a centralised cooperative agency, Such a national distribution agency should have adequate control facilities.

(iii) the import of all drugs and intermediates should be canalised through S.T.C.

The Government are expecting the report of Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, which has a very wide terms of reference, constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi in April, 1975. The recommendations of the National Convention will be considered along with the report of this committee.

Completion of and cost involved for conversion of Trivandrum-Ernakulam line into broad gauge line

2165. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the construction work of the conversion of the Trivandrum-Ernakulam Railway line into broad gauge was undertaken;

(b) the likely date by which the construction work would be completed; and

(c) the total cost involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SNGH): (a) The conversion was undertaken on 12th April 1972.

(b) The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1976 subject to availability of funds.

(c) The anticipated cost of the project is Rs 13.60 crores.

Kerala Government's request for Railway Divisional Headquarters at Trivandrum

2166 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Kerala has approached the Centre to establish a Railway Divisional Headquarters at Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SNGH): (a) Yes in 1972.

(b) The proposal was not found justified and Kerala Government were advised accordingly.

Kerala Government's request for Electrification of railway lines in Kerala

2167. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Wil lthe Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has once again requested the Centre rcently to electrify some of the railway lines in the State; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) In the light of oil crisis and availability of abundant electricity at reasonable rate in Kerala, electrification of railway lines in the State should be considered.

Issue of a Licence to C F. Fulford Limited for manufacture of certain Anti Biotic drugs

2168 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given a licence to manufacture a broad spectrum anti-biotic by C F. Fulford (India) Private Limited, a foreign owned company in India, if so, the facts thereof,

(b) whether the Hathi committee on drug industry is likely to submit its report in near future; and

(c) if so, in such a situation, what is the reason for giving licence to a foreign company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (c). No, Sir. In their application under I (D&R) Act received on the

13th Sept., 1974 the company proposed the manufacture of the following items:

S.No.	Item	Annual capacity
1.	Gentamycin Sulphate	1000 Kgs.
2.	Tablets . . .	360 million
3.	Injectables .	8100 litre
4.	Ointments & Creams	25,000 Kgs.
5.	Solutions .	11,000 litres.
6.	Capsules	5,000 million.

The application of the party for the grant of industrial licence in under examination of Government.

(b) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is likely to submit is report by April, 1975.

Drilling operation at certain places in West Bengal

2169. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O. & N. G. C has started drilling operations in Galsi in Burdwan District and Bakultola in 24 Parganas (West Bengal) to find out oil;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, when the operations are likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Drilling at Bakultala structure is expected to be undertaken during this year.

Import of Oil by Government in view of increase in its price demanded by foreign oil companies

2170. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the price increases demanded by the foreign oil companies operating in India from time to time, Government have considered the advantages of importing all oil requirements on Government to Government basis;

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the foreign oil companies to the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). It has been Government's constant endeavour to see that imports of crude oil are arranged at the best possible prices depending upon the circumstances from time to time. Import of crude oil directly from the national oil companies now accounts for more than half of the total imports of crude. There is no proposal at present for importing all oil requirements on Government to Government basis.

Payment of overtime arrears to staff under D.S. Delhi division (Northern Railway)

2171. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2828 on the 3rd December, 1974 regarding non-payment of overtime arrears to staff in Delhi Division (Northern Railway) and state:

(a) whether the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, Delhi Di-

vision has not yet decided the case of Honorarium payable to clerks of Adjudicator section for preparation of overtime arrears bills and has referred it to General Manager, Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether the General Manager, Northern Railway has decided the case and by when payment is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The rate at which honorarium is payable to Clerks for preparation of overtime arrears bills has since been settled and payment is expected to be completed early.

Decision of Railway Board Tribunal for introducing 48 hours a week

2172. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has issued orders for implementation of decisions of labour Tribunal for introducing 48 hours a week or 96 hours for 14 days;

(b) whether Delhi Division of Northern Railway, after 7 months issued order to implement the same;

(c) whether H.O.E.R. branch is refusing to pass the overtime bills after 96 hours on the plea that the same is due after the new roster is issued in contravention of the orders that the same is due from 1st August, 1974; and

(d) whether the delay is intentional to demand honorarium?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Railway Board issued orders on 13th June 1974 for implementing the recommendations of the Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969 relating to hors of work of railway employees, which for 'Continuous' and 'Essentially Intermittent' workers are 48 a week or 96 a fortnight as Standard duty hours. To these Standard duty hours may be added additional hours up to maximum of 3, 6 or 4½ per week, as the case may be, for doing preparatory and/or complementary work. Besides, additional hours of 12 or 24 per week may be demanded from 'Essentially Intermitent workers.

(b) Orders were issued by Delhi Division on 7th January, 1975

(c) Under the extant orders, time required for preparatory and/or complementary work has to be determined by means of job analysis of representative categories and added to the Standard duty hours and reflected in the duty rosters, till this action is complete, the maximum limits of preparatory and/or complementary work permissible should be the criterion for determining the admissibility of over time.

(d) Does not arise.

Demand and Production of Soda Ash

2173. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and production of soda ash, year wise during 1972 to 1974;

(b) whether there is any price control over this product;

(c) if so, what are the details;

(d) who are the principal producers of Soda Ash and licensed capacity and installed capacity of each principle producer, year-wise during 1972 to 1974.

(e) actual production by each principle producer, year-wise, during 1972 to 1974;

(f) whether there are allegations of large scale blackmarketing in Soda Ash against certain firms; and

(g) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a)

(In lakh tonnesd)

Year	Production	Demand
1972 . . .	4·86	5 0
1973 . . .	4·69	5.10
1974 . .	5·10	5·20

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). A statement is attached.

(f) There is no control over prices of Soda Ash.

(g) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(Lakh Tonnes)

Name of the firm	1972			1973			1974		
	Annual licensed capacity	Installed capacity	Production	Annual licensed capacity	Installed capacity	Production	Annual licensed capacity	Installed capacity	Production
1. Tata Chemical Ltd., Mithapur (Gujarat)	2·16	2·16	2 25	3 60	2·50	2·20	5·00	3·60	2 48
2. Saurashtra Chemicals Porbander (Gujarat)	1 68	1 68	1 86	1 68	1 68	1·72	1·68	1·68	1 89
3. Dharangadhra Chemicals Works Limited Dharangadhra (Gujarat)	0 46	0·46	0 54	0 65	·050	0 57	0 65	0 65	0·54
4. New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd. Varanasi (U.P.) . . .	0 40	0 40	0 21	0 40	0·40	0 20	0 40	0·40	0·19

Steps to bring down prices of life-saving drugs

2174. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to bring down the prices of life-saving drugs; and

(b) whether such drugs are being sold in the market at prices higher than the actual prices and if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government of India have set up a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, whose terms of refernce, *inter alia*, include:

> "To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs for the consumer and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations."

(b) The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, which, *inter alia*, provides that no retailer shall sell any formulation to a customer at a price exceeding the retail price of that formulation approved by the Central Government.

A decision has been taken by the Government to amend the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, to provide that the retailers shall charge only the price printed on the labels.

The State Drug Controllers watch the operation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

Transfer of Railway employees who participated in May, 1974 strike

2175 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Railway employees who participated in May, 1974 strike are being transferred without any valid reasons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether instructions have since been issued to stop this victimization?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No railway employee has been transferred or victimised for mere participation in the illegal strike in May 1974. Some railway employees have however been transferred in the administrative interest. On subsequent review a number of these transfers have been cancelled.

(c) Question does not arise.

बिहार में रेलवे के विकास के बारे में भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री द्वारा व्यक्त विचार

2177. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 2 जनवरी, 1975 को समस्तीपुर में समस्तीपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर ब्राड गेज लाइन का उद्घाटन करते समय भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री, स्वर्गीय श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने बिहार में रेलवे के विकास के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार व्यक्त किये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) अपने भाषण में उन्होंने बिहार में अनुमोदित चालू रेलवे परियोजनाओं और नई परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रस्तावित सर्वेक्षणों का उल्लेख किया था। निर्माणाधीन अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का काम उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्तर्गत अभी बढ़ाने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है। विभिन्न सर्वेक्षणों के सम्बन्ध में विनिश्चय तब किया जायेगा जब ये पूरे हो जायेंगे और सभी दृष्टि से सर्वेक्षण-रिपोर्ट की जांच कर ली जायेगी।

जमशेदपुर तथा पटना के बीच एक तेज गाड़ी के लिए मांग

2178. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना, जमशेदपुर तथा अन्य स्थानों के लोग लम्बे समय से जमशेदपुर तथा पटना के बीच दिन के समय तक तेज गाड़ी चलाने की मांग करते आ रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यात्रियों की सुविधा तथा रेलवे की आय का ध्यान में रखते हुए दिन के समय पटना तथा जमशेदपुर के बीच एक गाड़ी चलाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का उक्त निर्णय को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) टाटानगर और पटना के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाडी चलाना, यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य के प्रश्न से भिन्न टाटानगर और पटना में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव तथा पूर्व रेलवे के ग्राण्ड कार्ड खण्ड पर खाडीय क्षमता के अभाव के कारण, इस समय परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

संथाल परगना (बिहार) के मिहिजाम क्षेत्र में तस्करी

2179. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संथाल परगना (बिहार) का मिहिजाम क्षेत्र तस्करों का अड्डा है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे के गुप्तचर विभाग ने 15 अगस्त, 1973 को तथा उसके बाद मिहिजाम के तस्करों एवं वैगन तोडने वालों के घरों पर छापा मारकर चित्तरंजन रेलवे कारखाना तथा वैगनों से चुराये गये लाखों रुपये का माल बरामद किया था ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्य में मदद करने के कारण मिहिजाम के सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता प्रो० सुरजीत सिंह की 1 फरवरी, 1974 को बम मारकर हत्या करने का कोशिश की गई थी जब कि इसकी सूचना पुलिस अधिकारियों को पहले से थी और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अपराधियों को पकडने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की तथा उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट इस मंत्रालय के नोटिस में नहीं आयी है।

(ख) जी हां, 15-8-1973 को, केन्द्रीय अपराध ब्यूरो रेलवे बोर्ड (रेल मंत्रालय) तथा बिहार राज्य के सी० आई० डी० के अधिकारियों के एक दल ने छापा मारने की योजना बनायी और मिहिजाम में चुराई गई रेल सम्पत्ति को लेने वालों के घरों गोदामों की तलाशी ली और एक लाख रुपये की कीमत का अलौह सामान बरामद किया जोकि सम्भवत चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाने से चुराया गया था।

(ग) श्री सुरजीत सिंह, जिन्होंने छापा-मार दल की सहायता की थी, ने तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री से शिकायत की थी कि 1-2-74 को उस पर बम से हमला किया गया और वह उसके परिणामस्वरूप गम्भीर रूप से घायल हो गया।

(घ) बिहार सरकार से श्री सुरजीत-सिंह को पूर्ण सुरक्षा करने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया था और तदनुसार उसमें सुरक्षा-प्रबन्ध किया।

मिहीजाम की सिविल पुलिस ने विस्फोटक अधिनियम की धारा 3 भारतीय दंड

संहिता की धारा 307 के अधीन एक मामला सं० 2(2)74 भी दर्ज किया और 2 अपराधियो को गिरफ्तार कर लिया । पुलिस की जांच-पडताल जारी है ।

Fertilizer Projects at Namrup and Barauni

2180. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the fertilizer projects at Namrup and Barauni have been completed;

(b) if so, when these projects are likely to be commissioned; and

(c) production capacities of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The mechanical erection of both the Namrup (Expansion) and Barauni fertilizer projects is nearly complete and precommissioning operations are in progress.

(c) About 152,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum each.

Extending Term of Hathi Committee

2181. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term of the Hathi Committee has been extended again;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor;

(c) whether any interim reports have been submitted to Government by this committee; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendation and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceticals Industry constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi will now submit their final report by 8th April, 1975 as extension of 2 months has been given by the Government.

(b) While seeking extension, the Committee intimated to the Government that various Groups were formed for drafting reports on various terms of reference and draft reports by convenors of the respective Groups were prepared and circulated to the members of the Committee. During the course of discussions it was found that some further examination and discussion was required on some of the draft reports before these could be finalised. With a view to enable the Committee to complete their work on their terms of reference which are quite extensive, it was considered necessary to grant the extension sought by the Committee

(c) and (d) The Committee has submitted a report on Quality Control of drugs and related matters A copy of the recommendations made by the Committee in this regard was placed on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 106 answered on 25th February, 1975

The Committee has also submitted a list of essential drugs and household remedies which was placed on the Table of the Sabha on 24th February, 1975

The Committee has recently submitted its report on "Measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas" which also covers the aspect of substitution of brand names of drugs by generic names and which will be soon laid on the Table of the House.

The interim reports submitted by the Committee are being examined by Government.

Refining of Crude of Assam Oil Fields in other refineries

2182. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to take out extra crude from Assam oil fields for processing in other refineries;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has forced the Centre to instal a new refinery and also to increase the capacity of the existing refineries; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (d). As per the latest assessment, between Oil India Ltd. and the ONGC crude oil to the extent of 5.30 million tonnes per annum is expected to be available from Assam oil fields from 1977-78 or 1978-79. This is sufficient to meet the requirements of existing refineries based on Assam crude, and the refinery being set up at Bongaigaon in Assam, as under:

(In million tonnes)

Digboi	0·50
Gauhati	0·80
Bongaigaon . . .	1·00 (from 1977 onwards)
Barauni	3·00
	5·30

Some representations from Assam State Government have been received for the processing of additional crude in Assam itself, but as indicated above no additional crude over and above the requirements of existing and projected refineries is expected to become available.

Automatic Signalling in Chakradharpur-Chandil Station

2183. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether automatic signalling was wrongly introduced in Chakradharpur-Chandil section, South Eastern Railway due to which several accidents have taken place;

(b) if so, number of accidents taking place in this section during the year 1974; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to re-introduce the block system for safety of railway movement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) There were three accidents during the year 1974.

(c) The question does not arise.

Reducing Price of Raw Drug Materials

2184. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the price of raw drug materials satisfy to the foreign drug companies operating in India; and

(b) if so, generic names of such raw drug materials and the extent of reduction in each item thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Employees Responsible for Accident at Ultadanga

2185. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of Railway employees who were held responsible for the train accident at Ultadanga on 29th January, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The accident has been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, Calcutta and his report is awaited.

Coal Loading Labourers of Katihar Loco Shed

2186. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal loading labourers of Katihar loco shed went on strike on the 31st January, 1975;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of passenger trains cancelled as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Non-payment of wages to labourers by Contractor.

(c) No passenger trains were cancelled as departmental labour was utilised.

Late Running of Chetak Express

2187. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the late running of Chetak Express between Delhi and Udaipur; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to adhere to the scheduled timings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The punctuality performance of Chetak Express has not been satisfactory on account of heavy alarm chain pulling and consequential unscheduled crossings on account of out of path running.

Whereas all avoidable detentions by defaulting staff are being taken up severely, miscreants activity is being tackled in concert with Civil Authorities through co-ordination at suitable levels.

Dowry Prohibition Act

2188. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has failed to achieve its purpose in the country;

(b) whether the incidents of dowry in the country is on the increase despite the Act, which came into force fifteen years ago;

(c) whether there is any lacunae in the provisions of the Act such as an infringement of the provisions of the Act is not made a cognisable offence; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Act suitably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) There is a feeling that the Dowry Prohibition Act has failed to achieve its purpose.

(b) Government has no authentic information about the increase in the incidence of dowry.

(c) and (d). As dowry is social problem. *legislation by itself may not be* effective in eradicating the evil without proper social awareness.

However, certain recommendations made on the subject by the Committee on the Status of Women are under examination.

Memorandum from Petroleum Workers Union of Calcutta Regarding Sale of Assets by Burmah Shell

2189. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on November 5, 1974, petroleum workers union, 3 and 4 Hari Street, Calcutta-1, submitted a memorandum to him, regarding "sale *of assets by Burmah Shell, Jeopardis*ing the interest of the Government, as well as job security of the employees in the Eastern Zone";

(b) if so, the content of the said memorandum;

(c) what action if any, has been taken on the same;

(d) details of the assets sold by the company to date; and

(e) why the Government has allowed the company to sell its assets when the negotiations for its take-over are still going on?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (e). Petroleum Workers' Union, Calcutta, in their letter dated 5th November, 1974, addressed to Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals represented that Burmah Shell are disposing of essential movable and immovable assets in the Eastern Region without caring for national as well as employees' interest especially on the eve of emerging of Haldia Refinery and anticipated negotiations with the Government for taking over their operations in India and have made huge profits by the sale of these assets. Petroleum workers' Union urged for Government intervention in this matter by putting an embargo on such sale which will remove employees' fear of unemployment threat. The issue relating to the surplus staff as a result of the commissioning of Haldia Refinery was under the examination of the Gov-

ernment since 1968. It was decided in September, 1973 that the existing arrangements should be continued for the whole of 1974 and the position of surplus staff should be reviewed in early 1975. All the oil companies including Burmah Shell have been advised on this basis. The same position will continue upto the middle of the current year.

In regard to the sale of assets at Budge Budge and consequent surplus staff Burmah Shell have confirmed that the employees who may become surplus will be suitably deployed in terms of the settlement entered into with the Union.

Burmah Shell have also advised that in view of the human problems involved they have so far desisted from retrenching or laying off employees, even though they still carry surplus staff in relation to the workload. The general question of the sale of assets by Burmah Shell has also been taken up. Burmah Shell advised that they are disposing of movable assets or immovable assets which are found redundant or surplus to their requirements in the ordinary course of business. The sales of assets include storage tanks, trucks, pipes, barges, and immovable property. Burmah Shell have intimated that its net realisation on such sales was Rs. 17.34 lakhs in 1972 and Rs. 47.09 lakhs in 1973. In the case of sale of immovable assets prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India is required under FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act). The Reserve Bank of India has been advised to issue suitable instructions to the oil companies including Burmah Shell on the scope of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Further Government have advised Burmah Shell not to sell their assets during the course of negotiations.

Quantity and Value of Imported Crude

2190. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity and value of (i) crude and (ii) petroleum products imported, year-wise, during 1972 to 1974;

(b) total quantity and value of crude imported (i) directly from each oil producing country, (ii) by each foreign oil company operating in India, year-wise, during the same period;

(c) average price per barrel of crude imported (i) directly from each oil producing country and (ii) by each foreign oil company operating in India, year-wise, during 1972 to 1974;

(d) whether the import programme for 1975 has been finalised;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(f) total quantity and value of crude produced indigenously, year-wise, during 1972 to 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) Information is as under:—

Qty.: Mn. Tonnes
Value: Rs./Crores

	1972		1973		1974*	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
(i) Crude oil . . .	12·3	144·25	13·4	244·56	14·0	904·56
(ii) Petroleum Products .	3·3	56·69	4·0	100·39	2·9	220·31

(b) Required information is as under:—

I—Directly from each Oil Producing Country.

	1972		1973		1974	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Iran	..	..	..	..	0·99	71 8 6
Iraq	·1	1·81	0 8	15·46	2·79	199 25
Saudi Arabia	..	..	0·91	23·99	0·63	48 26

II—By each Foreign oil company operating in India.

	1972		1973		1974*	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
(i) *Burmah Shall*						
Iran . . .	3·57	41·04	3·70	63·43	2·91	1 79·28
(ii) *Caltex*						
Iran . . .	1·15	14·71	1·08	19·99	0·17	9·77
Saudi Arabia . .	..	..	..	..	0·94	58·65
TOTAL .	1·15	14·71	1·08	19·99	1·11	68·42
(iii) *Esso/HPC*						
Saudi Arabia . .	2·51	27·85	2 56	39·46	2·69**	154·05**

*Provisional

**Esso/HPC

Apart from the above crude oil imported by the MRL and CRL (in the Public Sector) during this period was as under:—

	1972		1973		1974*	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
MRL (Iran) . . .	2·60	32·24	2·51	47·04	2·30	155·86
CRL (Iran) . . .	2·32	26·08	1·91	35·16	0 55	27 55

(c) Information regarding FOB prices claimed by the Foreign oil companies during 1972 to 1974 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT 9082/75]. It is however, not is the public interest to disclose the prices paid per barrel for the oil improted by the Government direct.

(d) Not yet.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The indigenous production of crude oil during these years is as under:—

Year	Qty. (Mill Tonnes)
1972	7·37
1973	7·20
1974	7·49
1975	8 25(estimated)

The price of crude oil allowed to indigenous producers now is not linked to import parity. The value realised by the producing organisations year-wise is as under:—

O. I. L.		ONGC	
Year	Rs/ Crores	Year	Rs./crores
1972	33·96	1972-73	48·82
1973	34·52	1973-74	80·90
1974	41·64	1974-75 (Estimated)	141·10
1975 (Estimated)	43·60 (Estimated)	1975-76 (Estimated)	170·62

The Assam oil Company itself refines the small quantity of crude oil produced by it. As this crude oil is not sold to any other organisations, information regarding its value is not availabe,

12.33 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILAGE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, yesterday, you had assured, if some material is placed before you, you will examine the matter and then the matter can be raised in the House I checked the proceedings and on the basis of whatever information I had which was not raised by Shri Vajpayee on 27th when he raised the privilege issue, I submitted the material to you. My only humble submission is, let me make a submission on the basis of information that I have got which is very relevant to the privilege issue, those who have given the notices may also be allowed to make their submissions and whatever ruling you give, we will accept it.

MR SPEAKER: I asked you yesterday to send whatever fresh material you have got. But you did not send anything. Whatever I have seen, this material which you gave, I find there is no fresh matter in it because this is just the same subject on which I gave the ruling. Till yesterday morning whatever I received, I examined it This is just another one of the same type. There is nothing fresh in that. I asked you to send fresh material if you have got any

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Shall I bring out the freshness of the matter....

MR SPEAKER: I do not think there is any freshness in this matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I have a submission

to make with regard to this. I had also sent a notice this morning in continuation of the notice sent yesterday.

The point is that the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to make a statement yesterday which, to our mind, has worsened the position. The hon. Prime Minister, so far as I recollect, did say that the earlier circular was also issued by her Secretariat. Now what appears to stick to your mind is that the earlier circular was issued by her predecessor and she had only sought to revive that circular. That seems to be the impression in your mind. But yesterday the Prime Minister said—I stuck to my position because I claim to know something about this—that the earlier circular also was issued by the present Prime Minister. So, Sir, this impression that you are doing what had been done in the past is not correct. And that was what she earlier wanted to convey.

The second thing is that the hon. Prime Minister had claimed that it was of a restricted nature. Even though it was issued by her predecessor, it was restricted to China, Pakistan and Kashmir. But now it transpires that the circular issued by her Secretariat was of a general nature. This is a material difference. It was of a general character; it covered everything under the Sun, all the subjects that are being dealt with by the Government of India. So, in that respect also, it has been found to be incorrect.

Then, Mr. Speaker, you will kindly recall that the hon. Prime Minister wanted to say, and in fact she claimed, that the circular related only to statements But now it is clearly established that it did not relate only to statements but also to supplementary questions. Mr. Speaker, you are the best judge in this matter whether a statement made by an hon Minister is followed by supplementaries. Our rules do not permit putting of any supplementary questions after a statement is laid. So, again, the claim of the hon. Prime Minister that the circular related only to statements is not a cirrect one. It also related, as the note issued by has Secretariat clearly establishes, also to questions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order under rule 222

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait for some time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: After the statements are made, my point of order will become redundant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We never obstruct points of order. Let him raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think this is the stage for any point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are allowing them to make statements contrary to rule 222. My point of order should be heard first. They are making statements after your ruling on the same subject, on the merits of the case, making allegations against the Prime Minister. Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra repeated the allegations against the Prime Minister. You have allowed him to make that statement. This is contrary to your own rulling. How can we reopen it?

MR SPEAKER: I said that there was no fresh matter. But he says that there is a fresh matter and he has submitted a few words on that. There was no allegation in that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do you allow a statement to be made?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no allegation. We will place all the facts and whatever ruling you give, we will abide by it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N K. P. SALVE (Betul): My respectful submission on the point is this...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: may be permitted to make a submission. There is no question of allegation.

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you insist on points of order, I will not resist any point of order.

SHRI N. K P SALVE: My point of order is this. If they have some additional points for your consideration before a motion of privilege is to be admitted...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shall I make a brief submission?

I will only put the material that I had received from the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER: I had requested you to send the material to me but you have not sent it to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already sent it

DR KAILAS (Bombay South): He is not interested in sending

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not know whether you came late. I have already submitted it before 10 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: It is there. But you have quoted only a few lines. You were having a big one and flaunting it yesterday. I asked you to send it to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you kindly permit me two minutes, I will clarify the point and then you decide and give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there anything new? I do not find anything new.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The House has also a right to know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I wish to point out to you that I am not bringing before the House the material that has already been brought forward by Shri Atal Bihari Vijpayee. I am trying to put forward some new material. Yesterday it was brought to the notice of the House that on 20th November 1974 during the Question-Hour I raised the issue that some circular has been sent by the hon. Prime Minister to the Ministers regarding briefs to the questions to be submitted She wrote a letter to you on the 28th of November. But I insisted that since I had raised the issue on the floor of the House, the Prime Minister should make a statement on the floor of the House. She made a statement on the floor of the House on the 4th December and she said, 'Before I came to office some circulars have gone from our office regarding questions relating to Kashmir, Pakistan and China However, I have not sent any circular at all.' Therefore, she did not mention that some circular had already gone, regarding statements. . (*Interruptions*) Let me complete. I have got your letter. On 24th December 1974 the *Hindustan Times* carried to the front page a news report They quoted the Prime Minister's Secretariat (*Interruptions*).

Let me complete....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are you allowing him?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : इसमे नया क्या है—हम लोग संक्षेप में बतलायेंगे ।

MR SPEAKER: Order please. I am not able to listen when there is so much noise I am not able to follow you.

SHRI N K. P. SALVE: Let him refer to the new material.

MR. SPEAKER: The material you gave is not new.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Everything was before me when I gave the ruling. You wanted two minutes. They are over now. Please sit down. When I ask you to dis-continue, you must discontinue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: wanted un-interrupted two minutes. want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. I request you to please sit down. You are just interrupting. I am not calling you now.

(Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये: : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या अब आप मुझे सुनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने सेशन से पहले इसके बारे में एक नोटिस दिया है । मैं प्रिन्टेड डिबेट से दो वाक्य आपकी खिदमत में रखना चाहता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी पर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का जवाब मैंने दे दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप मुझको दो मिनट नहीं सुनेंगे ? आपने श्याम बाबू को सुना, अटल जी को सुना, इनको सुना . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मुझे सुनना बाकी है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आपका यह निर्णय है कि मधु लिमये को नहीं सुनना है तो कह दीजिये, मुझे कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । लेकिन ऐसा कह दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो मिनट में कह कर खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : तब आप सबको सुनिये, दूसरा कोई काम नहीं होना चाहिये, इस पर चर्चा होने दीजिये ।

अब दूसरा कोई काम नहीं होने का है ? . . . (व्यवधान) .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मधु लिमये जी, आप दो मिनट में खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय सबसे पहला मुद्दा मेरा यह है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने गलत बयानी की ? उन्होंने 4 दिसम्बर को कहा यह प्रिन्टेड डिबेट है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब आ चुका है इसको रिपीट करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : "No circular has gone from the Prime Minister's Secretariat in my time. But, this was before my time,"

पहले तो यह कहा है कि मेरे कार्यकाल में कोई सर्कुलर नहीं गया । 28 नवम्बर, को आपको चिट्ठी लिखी, प्रधान मंत्री क्या कहती है :

"However, circulars were issued many years ago, before I assumed office, that replies to questions pertaining to China, Pakistan and Kashmir should be shown to the Prime Minister in advance. I thought that I would put the records straight."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेकार्ड स्ट्रेट करने के लिये इस तरह की गलत बयानी की गई है । आगे चल कर प्राइम मिनिस्टर सेक्रेटरिएट के श्री बौरी ने ऐडमिट किया है कि इन्हीं के कार्यकाल मे दूसरा सर्कुलर गया है । अब पहली गलत बयानी तो यह हुई जो कहा गया कि सर्कुलर नहीं भेजा गया । अब कहती हैं कि सर्कुलर भेजा गया, लेकिन वह स्टेटमेंटस के बारे में है क्वेश्चन्स के बारे में नहीं है । लेकिन पहले सर्कुलर की जिसमे चर्चा की गई है उसमें कहा गया है :

"questions relating to China, Pakistan and Kashmir."

और दूसरे पत्र में अध्यक्ष महोदय, सप्लीमेंटरीज कहा गया है ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अब आप रूल 50 देखिये, मैं आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूं । भले ही आप हमारे खिलाफ़ रूलिंग दें, हमने आपकी रूलिंग को चैलेंज नही किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो पहले आयी हुई है इसमें नयी बात कौन सी है ।

श्री मधु लिमये . अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट के बारे में रूल है 372, सूओमोटो स्टेटमेंट दिया जा सकता है । उसमें कहा गया :

"No question shall be asked".

एक स्टेटमेंट किया जाता है काल अटेंशन के जवाब मे । . . . (व्यवधान) । . . अब आप रूल 197 देख लीजिये उसमे सप्लीमेंटरी शब्द नही है उसमे क्वेश्चन्स है । . . . . (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि यह सुनना ही नही चाहते । आप तर्क को तर्क से मिटा दीजिये । अगर मैं गलत बात कह रहा हूं तो माल्वे साहब विद्वान हैं, कानून के पंडित है, चेयरमैनी भी करते है मेरे तर्क को काटे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय 197 मे गया है ·

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made.'

यह कहा जाता है कि क्वेश्चन पूछा जा सकता है सप्लमेंटरी नही

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये काल ऐटेंशन की बात मैं कह रहा हू । अध्यक्ष महोदय 372 पर कोई क्वेश्चन नही होता है । 197 पर क्वेश्चन होता हैं सप्लीमेटरी नही । अब प्रैक्टिस कुछ मोडिफ़ाई हुई है, मैं भी जानता हू पाच, दस मिनट की स्पीचेंज भी अलाउड हैं । अब 199 क्या है ? 199 मे रिजाइन करने वाला मिनिस्टर ब्यान देता है । उस पर भी डिबेट नहीं है । और अब रूल 50 देखिये :

"Any member when called by the Speaker may ask a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter or fact regarding which an answer has been given."

खुद बौरी साहब कह रहे हैं कि पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस में स्टेटमेंट का विशेष पानी है । तो सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन, का भी विशेष पाना है । इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन यह शब्द इस पूरी किताब में केवल रूल 50 में आता है और यही रूल शौट नोटिस क्वेश्चन के लिये भी आता है तो बौरी साहब कहते है कि यह स्टेटमेंट के बारे में था । मैं कहना चाहता हू कि सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन के बारे मे था । तो यह दूसरी बात लगलत ब्यानी है । . . . . (व्यवधान)

वह कहती हैं कि मैने कोई नया सर्कुलर नही दिया । और परसो हमारे प्रश्न के उत्तर मे कहा था कि सर्कुलर दिया, और 4 दिसम्बर, को मैंने डिनाई किया ही नही । यह तीसरी गलत ब्यानी है । और कल इसी गलत ब्यानी को दोहराया । चौथी गलत ब्यानी के रूप मे ।

तो जब यह चार गलत ब्यानी हो जाती है कोई रिग्रेट नही है कोई ऐपोलाजी नही है तो क्या प्रिविलेज का सवाल नही बनता ? पहले दिन कहती हमारी गलती हुई । आप इन बातो पर अपनी स्पष्ट रूलिंग दीजिये ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I would like to place on record that circular relates not only to the Lok Sabha but also to the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What of that?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: First of all, under the rules of practice of Rajya Sabha, it is permissible for the members to put questions after a Minister makes a statement. Secondly, even in this House, even in regard to a statement the Prime Minister made the other day, a question was allowed. So it is not as if questions are not asked after statements. Hon. members should know that when the Prime Minister issues a circular, it is meant for not only proceedings of the Lok Sabha but also for proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. It is for both Houses.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय :, आप मुझे सुनिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not prolong it now. Yesterday we spent a lot of time; I do not want to repeat it today.

आप तो बोल चुके है । तो आपको मैंने डिस्पोज आफ कर दिया न है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संसद् कार्य मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है उसके बाद भी इस सवाल का जवाब नही मिला जब मंत्री ने 4 दिसम्बर को कहा कि उनके । कार्यकाल में कोई सर्कुलर नही निकला तो बाद में उन्होने कैसे मना किया कि सर्कुलर निकला ? कम से कम 4 दिसम्बर का उनका बयान गलत था यह उन्हे मान लेना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हू कि पहले मैने इसमें कोई नई बात तो पायी नही ।

Do not start quarrelling with each other. After all, we have to proceed in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Peacefully.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: On 4 December she said:

"No circular has gone from the Prime Minister's Secretariat in my time, neither verablly nor orally".

अब इसमें क्वेश्न कहा से आ गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसमे कोई नई चीज नही पायी है । मैंने अच्छी तरह से कल इसको देखा । और आज फिर से आये । मुझे में कोई नयी चीज नजर नही आयी । उन्होने कहा हैंडवश्चन के बारे में ।

दूसरे जो उन्होने स्टेटमेंट किया सर्कुलर का, यह यह कौन नही जानता है कि मिनिस्टर्स के जो ब्रीफ होते हैं उसमें प्रोबेबिल सप्लीमेंटरीज के भी स्टट्मेंट्स होते है । मैं भी मिनिस्टर रहा हू और माननीय श्याम नन्दन जी आप भी रह हैं । आप बगैर ब्रीफ के आया करते थे जब मिनिस्टर थे ?

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : इसीलिये तो कह रहे हैं, यह जो कह रहे हैं, इन्होंने ब्रीफ के बारे में कहा है कि मिनिस्टरान उनको सबमिट करे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेट्स और प्रेबिल सप्लीमेंटरीज के स्टटमेंट्स भी होते है ।

दूसरी बात यह पैदा हो सकती है कि प्रधान मत्री को कौन सी छिपाने वाली बात थी ? उनका यह प्ररोगेटिव है, उनको कोई ऐसा तो है नही कि डर हो । यह बात कल तय हो चुकी है । प्रधान मत्री को किस बात का डर है ? उनको अख्तियार है मिनिस्टर्स के स्टट्मेंट्स को देख सकती है । अगर पहले मैं वैश्चवन्स का कहा तो दूसरे में स्टटमेंट का कहा उन्होने । स्टटमेंटस में जो सप्लीमेंटरीज आते हैं को नही जानता है कि मिनिटर्स के पास ब्रीफ होता है, प्रोबबिल सप्लीमेंटरीज पूछ जाते है उनके ब्रीफ का स्टट्मेंट्स होता है । इसमें क्या आसमान टूट गया ।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: She tries to conceal everything.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot give my consent.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We take this as your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.59 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. SUPPLYING OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND MEDICINES TO GENERAL PUBLIC AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS INDUSTRY THEREON.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) Statement regarding report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry on measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry on "Measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas."

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9074/75.]

COMPANIES (PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES) RULES, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Particulars of Employees) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1975, under subsection (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9075/75.]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Air Force and Army Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th February, 1975."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of Sub-rule (6) of Rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

AIR FORCE AND ARMY LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir I lay on the Table of the House the Air Force and Army Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975, as pased by Rajya Sabha.

13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SMUGGLING OF CRIME AND OBSCENE THRILLER FILMS INTO THE COUNTRY

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumakonam): I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported smuggling of crime and obscene thriller films into the country and screening of many uncensored films in public theatres."

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The Central Board of Excise and Customs decided on 10th September, 1972 that unauthorised imports of feature films should be confiscated absolutely and no option to redeem the same on payment of fine in lieu of confiscation need be given.

Measures for preventing the smuggling of goods are being intensified by the Customs authorities. The smuggling of films comes within the purview of these measures.

Exhibition of films in India is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) and the various State Cinema (Regulations) Acts as amended from time to time. Under the law, the main privisions governing exhibition of films in India are as follows:—

(i) No film can be exhibited in India without its being certified by the Board of film Censors; and

(ii) No film so certified can be exhibited at any place without obtaining proper 'place licence' for the purpose and complying with any conditions and restrictions imposed by such license.

Exhibition of films is a 'State' subject. We wrote to all State Governments/Union Territories requesting them to bring to the notice of all District Magistrates, the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Rules made thereunder, and to issue necessary instructions to them to ensure strict compliance with the rules by all cinemas, and take suitable penal action for infringment thereof.

A number of cases of unauthorised exhibition of films came to notice of the Government. Suitable action under the law was initiated.

Government also have under their consideration, a proposal to set up an Inspectorate in the Board of Film Censors to check unauthorised exhibition of films both certified and not certified.

SHRI SEZHIYAN It is reported in the Press that smuggling of films into India is done in two ways. Firstly, in the form of import of waste films for bangle industry, obscene films and crime thrillers are being smuggled into India. Secondly, it is done by substituting such films for Indian films which are brought from abroad after exhibition there. Therefore, I should like to know what precautions have been taken by the Government to step these two methods. These things should be done at the port of entry by the customs and excise authorities.

Secondly, I am told that smuggling of films is not a cognisable offence. Why do they not take steps to make it a cognisable offence so that the law is made strict and deterrent.

Thirdly, smuggling of films into India has the other side also, smuggling of films out of India. The same parties use the same methods to smuggle films out of India.

It has been stated that as many as 100 films are being smuggled out of the country many of which are good money-spinners like Bobby. By this process the producers lose a sizeable income and the Government also loses

[Shri Sezhiyan]

very good foreign exchange. Mr. A.M. Tariq, Ex-Chairman, who was also a Member of the Rajya Sabha, made many frivolous charges, of the Minister himself being involved in smuggling films etc. He might have done it out of spite, but I want a categorical contradiction from the Minister about a particular films whereiff some high officials are involved. It was found that *Bobby* had gone out of India not in the normal course, but was smuggled out. Therefore, in this case I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Government to protect the interests of the big film producers and to conserve foreign exchange that will come in the normal way. Why not negotiate with those countries and evolve some procedure by which films could not be exhibited in those countries unless they go in the normal way

In paragraph 6 of the statement it is stated:

> "Government also have under their consideration a proposal to set up an inspectorate in the Board of Films Sensors to check unauthorised exhibition of films both certified and not certified"

To my mind this appears to be expensive and a proliferation of the existing bureacuracy and officialdom because it is only at the points of entry that effective steps should be taken. If you are going to set up an Inspectorate for this purpose, for every other item which is found to be smuggled every department would like to have an Inspectorate of its own to check these things. So, I would like the Minister to strengthen the existing machinery and also to strengthen the customs authorities' precautionary and preventive measures.

SHRI I K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend is right and justified in his indignation about the films smuggled inside and outside India. You may have seen that we have been dealing with the problem regarding outside India, but smuggling into India is a new phenomenon. Recently about 10 cases came to our notice. Ten films were exhibited in various cinemas in the country one in Delhi and nine in the South in the various States. Uncertified films were shown and these films we assume were smuggled because they never passed through the Censor Board. Therefore, we have asked the State Governments to take steps and to prosecute them. Two prosecutions have been already launched, one in Delhi and other in Bangalore Regarding the other 8 cases, the attention of the State Governments has been drawn and we are requesting them to prosecute these cinemas

We have received information about 20 more films which have been smuggled into India and they have drawn the attention of the Excise and Customs authorities that they should take a serious view because this is something which is very sad and we cannot possibly ignore it I hope the Customs authorities will be able to tighten their rules because information can be collected about the persons who are responsible for such smuggling.

I also feel that the customs authorities perhaps will take action against those exhibiting films because when an exhibitor exhibits such a film, this is something very serious and I think the cinema owners licences should be cancelled straight away I have written to the State Governments yesterday after reading the news that more attention is needed and I am certain that the Chief Minister and the concerned State authorities will take action. I agree that we should make this a cognizable offence I have already issued instructions for necessary steps to be taken to amend the law in this context.

So far as regularisation of import of films is concerned, as I said earlier, we are now in the process of finalising our agreements with foreign producers, so that we can get more films through proper channels. So far as smuggling out is concerned, we have been

dealing with it for sometime and trying to bet hold of some people. I have not brought figures here, but he will recall that earlier I have given figures of cases of films we have seized. But smuggling of films has become a very specialised trade by itself. Recently he might have notice some reports appeared in the US press that within America itself this sort of thing is happening. I am not giving this as an *alibi* for not taking action. Action will have to be taken very firmly and strongly.

About setting up directorate teams, it is not that we want to multiply bureaucracy, but it is very important that we keep a close look on the cinemas themselves. Sometimes we have found that outs ordered by the Censor Board are not effected and some cinemas do show them. For this purpose, we are thinking of having a small inspectorate which can make surprise checks at various cinemas and prosecutions can be launched Government is very much concerned and I am sure with the recent steps that we have taken and the preesnt campaign going on against smugglers, we would be able to show results.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Even some affluent sections of society are directly or indirectly running this sort of trade of smuggling obscene movies. Even some so-called political leaders have been given some immunity in this regard. This is the general talk of the public. It has been stated that one of the methods of smuggling movies is to get them under the garb of waste films meant for the bangle industry. In view of the fact that we are the second largest movie-makers in the world next only to Japan....

AN HON. MEMBER: Now we are the first.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:..and as many of our Indian films are not even worth the celluloid they are made of will Government come forward and totally ban the import of waste films as the bangle maunfacturers will not suffer on that account?

Both import and export of films in an unauthorised manner are offences. Movies are smuggled out of the country regularly and systematically. This kind of business is done right under the nose of the customs authorities. For example, there are brokers in Madras, Delhi, Calcutta and other big cities who act for their principles at Hong Kong or Mauritius. They enter into a contract with the indigent producers by paying paltry amounts. But if the picture runs successfully, they never honour the contract. It is an attempt to block the export. Later, they get export permits for some old pictures. On the pretext of sending old pictures, they smuggle out new successful pictures. The boxes contain new successful films, but the label will bear the name of an old film. If only the customs people check each and every reel, this kind of smuggling can be stopped. Therefore, may I know from the Minister whether the customs people will be compelled to see the screening of each and every reel before they allow them to be exported?

Recently, one of our film stars by name Shri M. G. Ramachandran was permitted to take a film along with him to the United States with the condition that it will be screened only for non-commercial purposes. But, I understand, that movie was screened at places like New York and tickets were printed and sold and a huge amount was collected, which was brought to India. I will give the Minister the relevant tickets, if necessary. Has this violation come to the notice of the Government and, if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

The Minister has mentioned in the statement:

> "A number of cases of unauthorised exhibition of films came to the notice of the Government. Suitable action under the law was initiated."

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

I want to know how many cases are pending with the Government and who are the persons involved in this.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am sorry that my hon. friend has tried to inject his own party politics into this issue. I think we should not get into it. Otherwise, the whole issue will get diffused. I do not think the unlawful citizens who are indulging in this type of activity should be allowed to get away because of some people talking politics. So, I would request him not to mix up the two things.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: These are facts.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sometimes facts are imaginative or imaginery as well. I suggest; let us not use this occasion for party purposes; there will be other occasions for that.

So far as smuggling out is concerned, we have been taking action. We are not only prosecuting people but seizing those things. Yet, the race goes on. I do not say that we have been able to stop it fully. I think ultimately the solution will be, and that is what I am trying to do, that we set up a National Film Development Corporation so that all the films sent outside will be through the offices of this National Film Development Corporation and they distribute it locally. To a considerable extent, that will be the real preventive measure. We are seized of the matter and we are going to do it.

Thirdly, my hon. friend asked about the various cases which have come to our notice. As I mentioned earlier, ten cases have come to our notice. Ten films were shown unauthorisedly in various places, unfortunately, most in Southern States. We have drawn the attention of the State authorities to these exhibitions. In two cases prosecutions have been launched. In other cases, prosecutions are still to be launched. We have been trying to draw the attention of the State Governments to take action. As a matter of fact, ultimately, the authority which has to remain vigilant in the States is the District Magistrate, because the District Magistrate knows which films are authorised and which are unauthorised. Whenever a case comes to his notice, he should seize the film, which action is more effective. Because, if he waits for a report to be filed, it takes time. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan, that we should make it cognizable. I also feel that the State Governments should remain vigilant. In these ten cases, as I said, I hope that action will be initiated very soon.

So far as export of films is concerned, every exported film legally is to have a censorship certificate also. Therefore, it is seen reel by reel and then only a certificate is issued . But I agree with hon. Members that more vigilance is called for.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: What about the export of films?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have taken note of it. I am not a chemical engineer. So, I do not know this. When I read that this ruse is adopted for getting unauthorised films, I drew the attention of the customs authorities to this also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, it is a matter of recent development that in this country the films with emphasis or orientation on crime and sex are getting smuggled in. We did not see this phenomenon a few years back. This is at the root of this whole matter because we are unwittingly or probably due to our connivance encouraging the production of such films in the country itself.

It has been stated that these films are not shown to the sophisticated class affluent class, as my hon. friend was trying to point out. The news-item says that these films are being shown and exhibited mostly in rural and semi-urban areas either with film censors certificate or wihtout certificate, acording to Censor Board offi-

cials. So, they are going into the most vulnerable areas where you find young people getting affected by violence and crime and trying to emulate these films. Even dacoities have been committed, as we have seen, copying the films stories.

I am not a person who is so inhibited to just think in terms of some little things here or there that some people may find objectionable. I do not take such a narrow view as far as romantic scenes are concerned. You can do that. I am more on the point of trying to encourage vulgarity and crime. When such type of films are produced inside the country, naturally, you are developing a taste for such films to be brought from outside.

Now, these are feature films. These are not 60 mm. small reels which are shown on the private projector by some rich men in their homes to a private audience They are not of that type They are feature films. They are being brought in by a device of importing used waste film. You can give a positive direction to the authorities concerned that, hereafter, they should find out how much is the need for waste film and whether it is necessary to import it from outside. If this is not necessary, if they can get the waste film in the country itself, there is no need to import it.

The second category is that of substituting thrillers for Indian films to be brought back after exhibition abroad. It is very easy to detect this also. If some old film, say, *Awara* or any such film of Raj Kapoor is taken out for exhibition abroad and brought back, all that is necessary to do is to find out whether it is the same film which is being brought back. How do you allow other films to be brought back? So you see only the box? What do the Customs people do? Do they only see what is written on the box, say, *Awara* and allow it? They should see what is inside the box. It may be that some other thriller film is being brought back in the guise of *Awara*.

This is a simple thing to detect. If you tell the Customs people to be more vigilant, this kind of smuggling can be stopped. What steps are being taken in this regard? Are the people going to be prosecuted, even the Customs officials, for having allowed this thing?

Can the hon. Minister not amend the Cinematograph Act itself and make the showing of such films a cognizable offence so that it is not left only to the States? Even if it is a Central law and an offence is committed under the Central law, the State Government will have to enforce it and take action.

These are the two points that I want the hon. Minister to answer. The first is, what steps are being taken to see that crime and sex films are not produced in the country itself since they create a bad taste in the people; the second point is about the techniques by which they are being imported; and the third is to make exhibition of these films an offence under the Cinemotograph Act and to punish those who exhibit such films.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend will agree that the methodology of functioning of these smugglers is very complicated. It is not as simple as this that there are only the two methods that have been indicated and that if these are stopped, smuggling would automatically stop. I do not agree with him in this. I am very suspicious whether this is the real methodology, because there are many more methods of doing it and they have been doing it. Of course, the Customs will take cognizance of this as well. But, I think, something more has to be done, and I am linking my hope with the fact that the recent anti-smuggling drive which the Government has undertaken is showing results, and I am sure they will give attention to this as well.

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

So far as making of films in India is concerned, we have discussed here, when we discussed the Censorship Bill, that the censorship has been strengthened from this point of view, the operation has been strengthened. I do not want to repeat what I have often said, that the real solution lies in making better and healthier films, Better and healthier films can be made by good, healthy financial investments. That is one formula which we have to apply soon. I hope we can do it. Unless we do that, the standards of films will not come up as we want them to come up.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister has given a very comprehensive statement about the steps the Government have taken or propose to take for stopping smuggled films. But my grouse is that, whatever rules are made or whatever Bills have been passed, they are only on paper. Nobody takes cognizance of these. Not only these films are shown in rural or suburban areas, but these films are also shown in government cinemas, in cinemas owned by the Government. Recently, a film called A MARCH OF WOODEN HORSE was shown in a government cinema in the south. Apart from smuggled films being shown in the rural areas, in many metropolitan cities like Delhi, there are clubs—they do not name them as night clubs but they are called social clubs—the membership of which is open not only to the neo-rich class, but many highly-placed officers, even of the Police Department, are members. These films are regularly shown to them. The membership is highly restricted; unless a new member is recommended by about half a dozen members of the Screening Committee, he cannot be made a member. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this and request him to make a thorough inquiry into this, whether such films which have a very bad effect not only on the children but also on the married couples who go and see them, can be shown like this.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend will agree that showing of smuggled films in India has come up for the first time. It is not as if this disease has been there for a long time. That is why we are feeling more concerned, we are keen to stop them, we are keen to nip it at the bud itself.

So far as one particular film which was shown somewhere is concerned, I have taken note of what he has said; I will look into it because I am not aware of this; I do not know whether any such film was shown.

So far as social clubs and social activities are concerned, these are naturally a matter of social concern. I hope the law and order authorities will take care of these .

MR SPEAKER: We adjourn now for lunch to reassemble at 2.30 P.M. when we resume the discussion on the Prime Minister's statement in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

13.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of Clock

(Mr Deputy-Speaker in the chair).

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS *rose (Interruptions)*

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

one please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw your attention to a very urgent matter Reports have come that permits to all buses and trucks have been cancelled and the private bus-owners have been threatened that they will have to withdraw their buses and trucks and all this is done in the last 48 hours so that people may not be able to come and join the People's

March to Parliament. Not only so, it is given that the Police Officers have told them that the authorities are opposed to this People's March to Parliament and if anything is done by them and if their vehicles are destroyed, they will not be responsible for that.

I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that the State Transport Authority has not only withdrawn the permits but they have also threatened the bus-owners and vehicle-owners to desist from transporting people to the capital. They are creating all kinds of trouble in the Railways also.

I want taht the Government should make a statement.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Sir, in the State of Tripura there was a peaceful mass satyagraha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does it come here?

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Sir, the tribal population which was agitating for constitution of a tribal autonomous Council, recognition of their language and restoration of the land which had been aliented in 1960 were fired at by the police. They were peaceful demonstrators. The firing resulted in the killing of one person and injuring several persons. What has come over to the Government? We condemn the firing most vehemently and I ask the Home Minister to find out from the Tripura Government the reasons for this unjustified firing and inform this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Huda, please sit down. Please take your seat now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I want to raise a matter which is purely under the purview of the Central Government. There are fourteen nationalised banks and one of them is Grindlays Bank. The employees of the Grindlays Bank throughout the country are on stay-in strike for three to four hours daily and they have decided to observe a day's strike on 14th March. Sir, the employees have been victimised and I would like the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister to intervene immediately.

14.40 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: STATEMENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been conveyed to me that yesterday it was agreed to extend the time of this debate by two hours and calculated on that we would expect the Prime Minister to reply round-about 4 O'clock or may be a few minutes after that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, there was no such agreement to extend the time by two hours, but if it is required we can agree to it. That is a different thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We welcome the Kashmir agreement as well as this agreement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This was conveyed to me. If it has not been an agreement, it does not matter. This is a suggestion made. I would request the hon. Members to keep that in mind and to limit their observations within the time schedule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only on Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, of course, Mr. Dandavate.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are occasions in the life of a nation when the Members of Parliament must raise above the political parties and I believe that this is one of the occasions where we must look at the problem from a national perspective

Sir, socialists have always believed that if the problems of reconstruction are to be solved, the various types of tensions that exist must be completely eliminated We have always stood for the creation of conditions where the threat to socialism will be completely banished, where an atmosphere of HinduMuslim unity will be preserved and time will come when to solve various problems in this region, we will be able to establish a broad confederation in which India, Pakistan and Bangladesh will play their legitimate roles So, all of us who had dreamt that way, would be very happy to welcome the accord that is being presented to us in the form of Agreed Conclusions

Sir, as far as the problems of Kashmir are concerned, any tension that exists in this area of Kashmir becomes a threat to the forces of integration and forces of secularism Therefore, any effort to normalise the situation in Kashmir would always be a welcome step Sir, it is all right to say demogogically that today there, are normal conditions and we have a popular Government But, any one who has visited Kashmir in the course of the last few years would have found a large number of army men and policemen stationed in Srinagar and elsewhere In such an atmosphere, under these conditions, it is not possible to have the problems of reconstruction solved Therefore, Sir, after this agreement, I have not the least doubt that the tension in Kashmir will be completely resolved and there will be no necessity for us to spend such a large amount on the Army and the Police Probably, with the will of the people, with the consent of the people and with the cooperation of the people we will be able to build a better atmosphere in Kashmir Sir, those who have been criticising this agreement which has been arrived at lose sight of the fact that the most pivotal problem of accession to India has become irrevocable and this has already been established in the agreement which has been arrived at. I think the greatest merit of this agreement and the accord which has been arrived at is that the problems are sought to be tackled and solved within the broader frame-work of India's unity and within the broader frame-work of India s Constitution That is the greatest merit of the conclusions that have been arrived at

Sir reference is made by certain sections to Article 370 I do not want to attribute motives even to the Members of the Jan Sangh with whom I differ on this problem Probably, due to patriotic considerations they feel that Kashmir must be like any other part and since there is no Article 370 for any other State, this Article must not remain on the statute But, Sir, they must try to understand that if you try to remove Article 370, it will generate forces and generate a climate that will be contrary to the climate that even Jan Sangh wants to build up for the integration of this country If art 370 remains in the Constitution and the people of Kashmir feel satisfied that their legitimate claims can be fulfilled within the framework of that article, we should not feel frightened about that article at all Of course, if even without that article, that atmosphere could have been created, I would have been extremely happy But I would like to weight the issue like this By making an effort to remove 370 from the Constitution, will more tensions be created? Or by retaining 370 can a better climate of integration be created? My assess-

ment is that if you try to remove article 370, probably more tensions will be reated and the effect will be contrary to what the members of the Jan Sangh are expecting. Therefore, I would earnestly request them: let them not rub this article the wrong way.

There is another problem. There is so much talk about Sheikh Abdullah, whether you can rely on his promises. Here I would like to sound a note of warning. One may agree with Sheikh Abdullah, one may agree with his perspective, one may disagree with it. But it is a fact that if you want to deliver the goods in Kashmir, if we have to carry the majority of the Muslim population with us, if an atmosphere of integration is to be built up there, we must try to find out, with all our allergies to ertain individuals, who are the men in Kashmir who can deliver the goods. Without casting aspersions on any national leader, I would like to say that if any person in Kashmir an deliver the goods in Kashmir on behalf of the people of Kashmir, whether one likes it or not, it is Sheikh Abdullah's personality. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in entering into an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah. That is the point.

Ultimately, we have to carry all sections of the people of Kashmir with us. They have to have a sense of participation in the affairs of the country and if a man like Sheikh Abdullah who commands the confidence of large sections of the population in Kashmir is brought round and he comes into the mainstream of Indian national politics, I think he will act as a catalytic agent of the people of Kashmir, of the various sections of Kashmir and they can actually be brought into the mainstream of national politics.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A catalytic agent does not itself change; it brings about change.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have a feeling that Sheikh Abdullah will not change. Therefore, I have deliberately used the words 'catalytic agent'. As a student of physics and chemistry, I know that a catalytic agent is one which does not participate in the process but at the same time accelerates it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was what I meant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You agree with me. Therefore, I feel that is the correct approach in bringing about these changes.

As for the agreed conclusions that have been arrived at, first, all the changes sought to be brought about by common agreement will be brought about within the broader framework of India's Constitution; second, there were a number of tensions created by the slogan of plebiscite. Here I welcome Mirza Afzal Beg's statement of Feb. 6, 1975, in which he has said that in view of the changed circumstances, plebiscite has become irrelevant. It is the greatest achievement for India that those who doggedly stood for the slogan of plebiscite have come forward in the new and changed atmosphere with a new declaration that in the changed circumstances the slogan of plebiscite has become irrelevant and outmoded. I think this is also a great achievement, the climate created by the efforts of arriving at an agreement. Third, there were certain voices of discord insisting that various affairs of Kashmir must not be brought within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. I am glad that in the talks that have taken place and in the agreed formulations and conclusions that have been arrived at, the basic sovereign position of the Supreme Court of India has not been surrenderd. I think this is the greatest achievement of those who carried on the talks and I am happy about it, because without undermining democratic institutions like the Supreme Court, without curtailing their powers and jurisdiction, the new formulations have been arrived at and agreed upon.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

There is one more aspect. If Kashmir continued to be turmoil territory and if tensions of various types are there, we know that there are international forces which are willing to jump into the fray and make it a pawn in international power politics. If we are successful in ending tensions in Kashmir, we will succeed in preventing international powers from using this beautiful territory of Kashmir as the hotbed of international rivalries.

As far as Kashmir is concerned, our attitude should be this. While we should make Kashmir an integral part of India, we must try to maintain certain characteristic features of Kashmir and in the context of this agreement my attitude is that it should always be like a daughter in her mother's house but a mistress in her own. That is the attitude which we should maintain, in the context of the overall unity of India. If there are peculiar characteristics and distinctive cultural features, we must give them an assurance that they would be maintained. If the agreement is arrived at in that context, I have not the least doubt that it will be possible for us to tackle the problem.

I am saying this in a lighter vein and nobody should take it that I am casting any aspersions. While arriving at an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah, he has said that he retains his right to maintain his own views to various national problems. He has maintained his individual point of view on problems affecting the mainstream of national life. I am glad that he also accepted the fact that JP stands for democratic values. I only hope and trust that because of his attitude to JP he will not meet the fate of Mohan Dharia.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): I am happy to find that the understanding reached between the Prime Minister and the Sheikh Saheb had been widely welcomed, not only in this House but also all over the country. It is a fact that in the past there were political tensions in Jammu and Kashmir and one of the factors responsible for that was some misunderstanding and the creation of unpleasant situations which prevailed in the past in that State. Due to those situations differences cropped up between Sheikh Saheb and the Central leadership for which the people of that State had to pay the price. Only a microscopi political element in Jammu and Kashmir, the Jan Sangh, has chosen to oppose this understanding. I want to post certain questions to the Jan Sangh leaders. What do they want in Jammu and Kashmir? Do they want political tensions to continue?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) धारा 370 समाप्त हो ।

श्री रामरतन शर्मा (बादा) : तमिलनाडु और जम्मू काश्मीर में क्या अन्तर है, इनको स्पेशल स्टट्स क्यो दिया जाय ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : जो बात मैं कह रहा हू, वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता आपके जहन में आएगी ।

श्री रामरतन शर्मा : हम आपके प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहे हैं, आप चेयर को कहिये, आप हमसे क्या सवाल पूछते है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमसे पूछेंगे तो ऐसा ही हाजिर जवाब मिलेगा ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : पहले सवाल सुन लीजिये, उसके बाद जवाब दीजिये ।

By these interruptions the hon. Members have further proved the point which I was going to submit. I would like to revive their memory of the unpleasant situation in 1953. What were the main factors respon-

sible for it? It was the unwise agitation by the Praja Parishad at that time, and now by the Jan Sangh, in the Jammu region for various reasons. Again this is a very important and significant point. They are having apprehensions in their mind, but they forget that is not 1953, this is 1975. The whole complexion of the political situation has changed not only in the State of Jammu and Kashmir but also all over the country and in the world. Therefore, my only fear is that this element of danger should not be introduced into the perfect mutual understanding and the good atmosphere which has now started taking shape. In my view this accord or understanding is just a beginning to improve the political atmosphere in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. For what purpose? To strengthen the democratic, secular and progressive forces so that the programme of socialism which has been undertaken in our country can be implemented with greater speed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

I would also like to pose another question to my Jan Sangh friends because it is high time that they realised the practical situation not only in the State of Jammu and Kashmir but also in the country and in the world. In the past we had to face the hostile and unpleasant attitude of Sheikh Abdullah on various matters which had a direct impact on the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is also a fact that Kashmir has been talked about, discussed in the international forum at various times. Every time India was faced with this question why Sheikh Abdullah had changed his position.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : उनकी जो पुरानी बात थी, वही रही । आप चेन्ज हुये हैं, शेख अब्दुल्ला चेन्ज नहीं हुये हैं ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : आप के साथ मुसीबत यह है कि आप अपने जहन के तारों को बन्द रखते हैं, बात को सुनने क. कोशिश नहीं करते हैं ।

This is another important factor that this understanding was not reached overnight. But it took at least 2½ years and in reaching it not only the Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah but also other State and Central leaders were involved. Then Sheikh Sahib undertook an extensive tour of the three regions of the State. He spent a good deal of time in the Jammu region. He went everywhere in the Jammu region, he had talks and discussions with various people in all walks of life, with political leaders, non-party leaders and prominent citizens to know their reactions and aspirations regarding the future political set-up. After knowing the attitude of the people he came to this conclusion that the time had come when all misunderstanding should be removed and understanding should be reached with the centre so that all political tensions could be removed for all time to come. Today we have a cooperative and responsive Sheikh Abdullah, not only individually but who has along with him his other colleagues and other political elements, who were hitherto wasting their energies on various political controversies. Their energies can now be utilised to build up the State economically with greater speed. I ask, what harm does the Jan Sangh find in a situation like this.

15 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 370 समाप्त करो, केन्द्र के नियम लागू करो ।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: It is unfortunate that the Jan Sangh especially in the Jammu region, has always been trying to thrive on slogns only. I am sure my hon. friend

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

Mr. Kachwai does not understand the real constitutional meaning of article 370.

श्री] कम चन्द कछवाय : 10 साल तक जेल में रखा गद्दार को, तब क्या हो गया था ?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: I take strong objection to the language he is using for a very tall and highly patriotic political personality of this country.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) This should be expunged. Everybody is known by the words that he uses. That shows the quality of the member.

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA: I am not at all worried because, as I said, this is just a microscopic political element. I would advise my Jan Sangh friends that when they come to Jammu, they should not spend all their time around the city chowk or Cantt. Mandi area. They should try to go to other parts of Jammu region to find out the reactions of the Jammu people. I am very happy to find that under the consolidated leadership of the Congress—Dr. Karan Singh is sitting here—the Jammu people have always responded well as far as the integration of the State is concerned and as far as the integration of the three distinct regions of the State is concerned. I am happy to say this that only recently Sheikh Abdullah also indicated that he will make all efforts to keep the three regions together. He is aware of the economic and political problems which are being faced by the Jammu region, Kashmir valley and Ladakh. Therefore, I have no doubt that the administration under his leadership would make al efforts to further strengthen the links between these three regions and also further strengthen the link existing between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of the country.

When Mr. Bhutto takes objection to this accord, my Jan Sangh friends follow the same line. This raises various questions in my mind: Are they taking their political advice and orders as far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned from the Pakistani leadership or are they using their own mind?

In the end, I would only like to say this. This is how Sheikh Abdullah has summed up his reaction to this accord, his reaction to this understanding. In the last paragraph of the letter which he wrote to the hon. Prime Minister, Sheikh Abdullah says:

> "The country is passing through a critical period and it is all the more necessary for all of us who cherish the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism to strengthen your hands as the leader of the nation, and it is in this spirit that I am offering my whole hearted cooperation."

I ask again those friends who still have apprehensions in their minds, what more than this could a person say, or a person could offer, for he has offered his whole-hearted cooperation to join hands with the leader of the nation to solve the national problem?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): Mr Depty-Speaker, Sir, as I had stated earlier in the House, we are generally in agreement with the accord that has been reached between Sheikh Abdullah and the Government of India and I am here to express my satisfaction that the darkness and misunderstanding and distrust which clouded the relationship between Sheikh Abdullah and the Government of India has dissipated. We are sorry this unfortunate chapter was allowed to remain for over two decades. However, if this consummation has been brought about, it must be a matter of satisfaction for everybody in the country. What we

find today is that there is unanimity, complete unanimity, in the hope that this accord must succeed and fructify in the well-being and prosperity of the people of Kashmir and of the people of the whole of India.

After having said that, I must also say that we do not know the various intimate processes through which this agreement had passed, nor do we know the stages through which it has emerged. So, we cannot say whether both sides have taken care to see that this chapter, this unfortunate chapter, is not repeated again in the future. Only the Prime Minister can assure the country, or the ruling party spokesmen can assure the country, or my hon. friend, Shri Shamim, can assure the country that they have taken the utmost care to see that again the same unfortunate chapter of misunderstanding and distrust is not repeated.

But, so far as we are concerned, this House has been completely kept in the dark even about the broad framework within which this dialogue was resumed. Now I ask you, Sir, and I ask the hon. Members on the other side of the House, whether it is proper for the Government to treat the House in the manner in which they thought it fit to treat it. We are reminded of what Mr. Churchil did. During the period of grave national emergency he took the House of Commons into complete confidence even about the secrets of war and thereby Mr. Churchil was able to turn the Parliament into an ally. But, our hon Prime Minister thinks the Parliament to be a hostile organisation and she gives the impression to the Parliament and the people that, so far as Parliament is concerned, her attitude is one of "I don't care". Can't we ask the Government with all humility that even within the broad framework with in which the dialogue was being conducted, should it not have been indicated to Parliament right from the beginning? That is a thing to which we had taken strong objection even earlier.

We do not support this agreement because of certain reasons that have been adduced by my hon. friend, Professor Hiren Mukherjee. I must say that I value his kind words about me immensely, as I consider him to be a person of sterling qualities; in fact, he is one of the gems of Parliament. But I must say that I am not supporting, my party would not support, this agreement for the reasons that he has chosen fit to adduce in spport of it. Professor Mukherjee said, I might remind the hon. House, that India was a multi-national configuration. That sounds very well, so far as the rhetoric of it is concerned. But one has to go behind the rhetoric. We, for one, would not be a party to this kind of concept of a multi-national configuration: we do think that India is a nation. If we support this agreement, we do not do so because we consider that India is multi-national. India has many divergences and many nuances, but they make for the richness of our culture for the richness of our nation; they do not detract from the solidarity of the nation. So, I do not agree with him, so far as that argument is concerned.

May I also say that I do not welcome the return of Sheikh Abdullah to the scene because he happens to be the leader of the minority community. I respect Sheikh Abdullah as a leader of that community also He belongis to the minority community and therefore, we have to have a special feeling about that community and about that leader; that is something else. But it would be deminishing, it would be truncating the stature of Sheikh Abdullah to say that he is only the leader of the minority community.

Sheikh Abdullah was called the Shar-a-Kashmir because he had a remarkable part to play in the freedom struggle. We have to look upon him as a national leader. So, it is not also from that point of view that we would like to support this agreement between Sheikh Abdullah and the Government of India.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Here I would like to remind the House of what our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said soon before his death in 1964 about Sheikh Abdullah. These are the words which must ring through the corridors of history. Before he died, he had spoken to the AICC, not to the present AICC, which is only a toy for you to play with, but to the AICC of the good old days. Pandit Nehru said in the AICC meeting.

> "Sheikh Abdullah is wedded to the principles of secularism and does not wish anything to be done to vitiate this in any way He does not believe in the two-nation theory, which was the basis of the formation of Pakistan."

I think these are the words which must govern our assessment of Sheikh Abdullah.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Was the assessment of Nehru of people correct?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Had he been alive, his assessment of Piloo Mody would have been similarly correct as it was about Sheikh Abdullah He would have made no discrimination against my hon friend, Shri Piloo Mody; about that I am quite sure.

Sheikh Abdullah has been the principal architect of modern Kashmir and his contribution to the emergence of modern Kashmir cannot be erased by anything that had happened during the past few years. That being so, we think that he is going to play a great role in deal in the changed circumstances of the country and in the changed circumstances of the sub-continent The whole scenario has changed in the sub-continent and the world situation has also changed a great deal.

Now we are particularly very glad to note some of the recent utterances of Sheikh Abdullah. They have heartened the people all over the country Sheikh Abdullah has said that he is very keen to see that the administration is cleansed; that he would try to eradicate corruption from administration; that he would try to re-build society on the basis of socialism, secularism and democracy and that he would work for the re-enthronement of the Gandhian values. When he was speaking to the Kashmir people the other day, he said, "What we find today is complete disappearance of the Gandian values" and he said that he would try to re-enthrone the Gandhian values.

It is also a matter of great satisfaction to us that Sheikh Adbullah has said that he does not believe in the use of force and would try to persuade his opponents to change their ways by methods of love and affection He has told the police not to arrest his opponents if that is possible He was, therefore, speaking the language of J P.

Would my hon friends disagree with me when I say that he was laying stress on the same values as those of J.P.? Would my hon friends disagree with me when I say that he was pledging himself to the programme of national re-generation to which J P had pledged himself? Would my hon. friends disagree with me when I say that he is also a believer and upholder of the Gandhian values as J P is and has been acclaimed universally to be? So, Sheikh Adbullah's heart has been beating in unison with the heart of J.P.

In fact, he has gone there, if you analyse it properly, as a Janta Chief Minister. He has not gone as the leader of your party. He has not even gone as a member of the Legislative Assembly. Although J.P. has made it clear and those of us who are engaged in this movement have made it clear that we are not work-

ing for a partyless democracy through this movement, yet my hon. freinds on the other side go on hapring on this thing. What have you brought about exactly in Jammu and Kashmir? You have brought about the consummation of the ideal of a partyless democracy. Although we have never said that we are working through this movement for the achievement of a partyless democracy, that is what you have brought about in Jammu and Kashmir.

Sheikh Abdullah has gone there as a partyless leader, as a partyless Chief Minister, as a Janta Chief Minister, as J.P.—Chief Minister. I ask my hon. friend, Sardar Swaran Singh who is a student of constitutional affairs quite unlike the Prime Minister: Does not the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly stand as good as dissolved? What is the meaning of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly in the present context? None of the Ministers of Sheikh Abdullah happens to belong to the Legislative Assembly.

It would proably please my hon. friends on the other side that I agree with the Prime Minister that this agreement should not be judged on the basis of legal niceties. To repeat, I agree that in judging this agreement, one should not go into legal nicesties. I completely agree with the Prime Minister, for this basic trust and understanding cannot be brought about by legal or constitutional niceties.

I do not find my hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, here; I wanted to recommend this to him, although with a degree of hesitation because he happens to be a bachelor; generally when I am speaking, he is sitting at my back. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wanted to recommend to Mr. Vajpayee in this context a few lines from one of the great English poets, W. H. Auden, who died only last year. This is one of the newest poems of W. H. Auden. I am saying this to request Mr. Vajpayee not to have a very close look at it.

Now, what does W. H. Auden say? He says:

> "It is very rude to take close-ups and, except when enraged, we don't:"

That is, we take close-ups only when we are enraged; otherwise, we do not. Then what does he say?

> "Lovers, approaching to kiss, instinctively shut their eyes before their faces"...

AN HON. MEMBER: Do not provoke Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A bachelor is not expected to be a husband, but he is certainly expected to be a lover. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, since you have been a student of English literature, I would like to draw your attention to this:

> "lovers, approaching to kiss, instinctively shut their eyes before their faces can be reduced to anatomical data."

In our view, some of the remarks or the pronouncements of our great leaders have to be borne in mind while considering the Kashmir situation, and the first that I would commend to the attention of the House is what Sardar Patel said in October, 1949 Sardar Patel said:

> "In view of the special problem with which..." I lay stress on the words "special problem".

> "In view of the special problem with which the Jammu and Kashmir Government is faced, we had made special provision for the continuance of the relationship of the State with the Union on the existing basis."

Later, Pandit Nehru, while participating in the debate, to which m esteemed friend, Shri H. N. Mukherje made a reference and in which I als had the honour of participating, in 1952, had said:

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

"The strongest bonds that bind will not be of your armies or even of your Constitution to which some reference has been made, but bonds which are stronger than the Constitution or of laws and armies—bonds that bind through love and affection and understanding."

This also, the hon. House must always bear in mind.

Then I have to say a few words about the Constitutional aspects of it in my own humble way. Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, father of one of the principal architects of this Agreement, Mr. Parthasarathy, while placing article 370 of the Constitution before the Constituent Assembly had expressed the hope on behalf of.

"everybody here that in due course even Jammu and Kashmir will become ripe for the same sort of integration as has taken place in the case of other States."

Now, I would like to refer to certain remarks made by the hon. Prime Minister so far as article 370 is concerned. I must say that I do not agree with the views of Mr. Vajpayee that article 370 is a complete block to progress there, it is a blot on our Constitution. I do not subscribe to that view. In fact, much of the integration that has taken place has been through the instrumentality of article 370, and that is not being realised by many hon. members. That does not require any elaborate process of delay to bring about this integration In fact, I am foreseeing, in not-too-distant future, that the demand will be clament from the people of Kashmir for withdrawal of article 370; the demand would come from them. After all, erosion of article 370 has taken place, and it has taken place a great deal on the basis of the demand from the people of Jammu and Kashmir and not on the basis of the demand that has been made in this hon. House. Article 370 has played a really constructive and helpful role. But, at the same time, I would like to submit with all humility to the hon. Prime Minister that had she not treaded on this constitutional ground, it would have been much better, The hon. Prime Minister made a definitive statement that, after the dissolution of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly, Article 370 has become permanent. It may be that the Prime Minister said it in a different way and it had a hidden dimension to it, I do not know. But the point is that, though, in the proviso to sub-clause (3) to Article 370 there is the mention of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly, after the dissolution of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly, that has become otiose, as it is known in constitutional parlance You have also got a mention of the Maharaja of Kashmir in Article 370 Does it mean that the Maharaja of Kashmir is there and there is no other ruler in his place? There cannot be a vacuum. The president himself acts when the Constituent Assembly is no more there. So, I do not think that the views of the hon Prime Minister would bear a scrutiny, any close scrutiny, in this respect.

With these words, since you have been .

SHRI PILOO MODY: ..really impatient.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. ...ringing the bell, may I say that we express our satisfaction over this agreement. We also express our hope that this agreement would prove to be enduring and no blasts of mis-understanding would and should come in the way and disfigure the scene. We would also like to assure our co-operation and support in bringing about an atmosphere in which this agreement might succeed.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): Much as I had enjoyed the speech made by my friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, it is my humble duty to point out to him certain distortions in which he has indulged, the first one being that the Government of India have kept the opposition in the

dark while the talks were going on whereas Mr. Winston Churchill, during the days of the Great World War, constantly took the Opposition into confidence. May I remind Mr. Mishra that Mr. Churchill was leading a national government of which Mr. Attlee was the Deputy Prime Minister and the situation was not parallel

May I also ask Mr. Mishra something that I have not understood nor does my logic permit me to digest. He seems to say that in Kashmir we have spoken the language of JP. Would he enlighten me and tell me in what language are the great admirers of JP, the Jana Sangh is, speaking, when it comes to Kashmir? It bewilders me when I see that people who are actively campaigning for the dissolution of a properly elected legislative assembly. .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But you have brought it about in effect.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH: It surprises me that the people who are campaigning day in and day out for the dissolution of an elected legislative assembly are so worried about the fact that a person who does not happen to be a member of the Assembly has been sworn in as the Chief Minister. Does Mr Mishra forget that this experiment though not successful, was tried very hard by his Party when they put Mr T. N. Singh as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh... (*Interruptions*) only to be rejected by the people within the stipulated period?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Does he belong to a Party? He does not belong to any party in the legislature. You cannot make a distinction between Mr. T. N. Singh and Sheikh Abdullah? He belonged to a party.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That would have been defamatory.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH: I am merely pointing out to you your love of legislative assemblies and your love of only those people being Chief Ministers who have been elected to the assemblies. My point is very simple and it does not require any hair-splitting. Some of my friends talked about Kashmir being put in the same condition as other States. I wonder whether they have forgotten the Indian spirit. I am reminded of something that Abdul Fazal wrote about Akbar. He said:

> 'The remarkable quality of His Majesty's mind is that it sees unity in diversity and diversity in unity.'

Unity in Diversity.—This has been the Indian spirit throughout the ages,—a country of diverse religions, many languages and many cultures. We in this country have never believed in the monolitic unity. We in this country have never believed in steam-rollering things. That is something that Pakistan has tried to do, that is, to produce a sort of monolithic unity, but see what has happened in Bangladesh and see what is happening in Baluchistan and God forbid what comes about in Pakistan. This is not the kind of unity or uniformity which this country has ever subscribed to.

I would like to remind this House of one thing. It was commented that between 1967 and 1969, if one travelled from Amritsar to Calcutta one would never come across a congress Government. It was through the understanding and acceptance of the Prime Minister that India was kept together. It is this kind of tolerance which we require in this country.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee quoted Jawharlal Nehru from B. N. Mullik's book. I would like to say that when the spirit of Jawaharlal Nehru is invoked, it should be properly understood. Speaking of Jawharlal Nehru, Winston Churchill has said:

> 'Here was a man who had helped overcome bitterness and malice'

[Shri Sant Bux Singh]

I recommend that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee follows the same spirit in relation to Sheikh Abdullah in Kashmir. In page 172 of the book of Mr. B. N. Mullik (which Shri Vajpayee has referred to), Mr. Mullik records Pandit Nehru's views. I quote:

> "The Prime Minister felt that Sheikh Abdullah still had a strong hold on the people of Kashmir and in the changed circumstances no political settlement in the valley could be thought of without bringing him in."

Our Prime Minister has certainly not departed from the stand taken by the Prime Minister then. This is what Jawaharlal Nehru himself felt in 1964.

Much has been talked about the Sheikh being called 'Wazir-e-Azam'. I ask, what is there in a name? As Dr. Karan Singh himself pointed out, he was known by 4 distinct names: Regent, Yuvaraj, Sadar-i-riyast, and then Governor. And Dr. Karan Singh will bear me out when I say that the Yuvarajs of Kashmir were known as Mian Sahebs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: And after that he has gone as a Minister. And, what happens after that?

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH: The Working Committee of the Jan Sangh said that while the agreement talks about secularism, socialism and democracy it does not talk about patriotism. 'If you talk about patriotism', I tell them, 'you must get over chauvinism and jingosim; you must get over your narrow, then only you can understand patriotism.'

Sir, this is an understanding which is an understanding of foresight. It is an understanding of vision and courage. A Sheikh un-reconciled was a handy tool to invoke for political intrigues. A sheikh on the side of all the forces that are battling for secularism and communal harmony in Kashmir and in the country is a great force for good. Let us remember that Sheikh has been a freedom fighter and may I also for the information of those who are trying to say unworthy things about Sheikh say that when Sheikh was outside this country he never chose to stay outside this country. He much rather suffered in this country and fought for his principles and very rightly today is leading his people.

What has happened with this understanding? The very first thing that has happened is we have put Pakistan's democratic proclamations to test, and, only two days ago 'the Motherland' reported that wherever in Pakistan—occupied Kashmir Bhutto and Abdul Qayyum went there were slogans of 'Indira Zindabad' and 'Sheikh Zindabad'. We have put a challenge to Pakistan and we have also to tell them that they will have to come to terms on the basis of Simla Agreement.

I will conclude by quoting the statement that the Sheikh made in 1968 He said: "Give me a little trust and freedom, I shall never endanger India's honour, for India's honour is my honour."

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज की बहस और आज का मौका मेरे लिये खास अहमियत रखता है। चार साल पहले जब मैं इस एवान में आया था तो मैं यह ख्याल, यह दरख्वास्त ले कर आया था कि काश्मीर के साथ नाइन्साफी हो रही है, काश्मीर को इन्साफ दीजिये और काश्मीर को इन्साफ देने का एक तरीका यह है कि काश्मीर के सबसे अजीम लीडर के साथ इन्साफ कीजिये। इस दरख्वास्त को आपके कानों तक पहुंचाने में इस पर अमल करने में चार साल का वक्फा जरूर लगा लेकिन तारीख में, इतिहास में चार साल का वक्फा बहुत तवील नहीं है। इस प्रोसेस को आगे बढ़ाने में मुझे फख्र है कि एन उस वक्त जब कुछ लोग यहां वगा

कर रहे थे, मैं यहां दुआ कर रहा था कि यह काम पाया-ए-तकमील तक पहुंचे, और मेरी दुआ कामयाब हुई है ।

कल से मैंने जो तकरीरें सुनी है उनकी अपनी जगह अहमियत है, और मैं समझता हूं कि इस एकार्ड को जिस तरीके से वैलकम किया गया है वह इस बात की शहादत है, इस बात की अलामत है कि पूरे मुल्क ने इसको सहमति दी है, इसका खैर-मकदम किया है । लेकिन एक बात मुझे जरूर खलती आ रही है कि काश्मीर का मसला क्या है, यह क्यो पैदा हुआ, इसको सही तौर पर नही समझा गया है ।

अगर श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी इसको अच्छी तरह से नही समझे तो मुझे एतराज नही । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि इस तरफ के कुछ लोगो ने भी इस मसले के असल पहलुओ को नही समझा ।

अगर काश्मीर का मसला सिर्फ यह होता कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा इसलिये बना कि महाराज को इन्स्ट्रूमेंट आफ एक्सेशन पर दस्तखत करने का हक था, तो फिर वह मसला तो खत्म हो गया । उस के बाद शेख अब्दुला से बात करने की कोई जरूरत नही थी । अगर काश्मीर का मसला यह होता कि काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा बने रहना चाहिये, तो काश्मीर को किसी ने हिन्दुस्तान से छीना नही था । हम तीन लडाइया लड चुके है । हिन्दुस्तानी नौजवानो ने खून बहाया है । यह मसला नही था।

फिर क्या जरूरत पेश आयी कि एक ऐसे आदमी के साथ बात की जाये, जो किसी पार्टी का लीडर नही है, जो किसी लेजिस्लेचर का मेम्बर नही है ? इस मसले की अहमीयत यह है कि काश्मीर का हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इलहाक सिर्फ किसी इलाके का इलहाक नही था । मुझे माफ करेंगे श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी भी, और डा० कर्ण सिंह भी, कि अगर यह सिर्फ महाराजा हरिसिंह के दस्तखतो से हुआ होता, तब इस मामले की कोई अहमियत नही थी ।

यह मुस्लिम लीग का दावा था कि स्टेट्स के इलहाक का फैसला वहां के नवाब, राजे और महाराजे करेंगे । कांग्रेस ने इस बात को कभी तस्लीम नही किया । कांग्रेस ने कहा कि वहा के लोग जो फैसला करेंगे, वह हमें मजूर है । यही वजह है कि नवाब जूनागढ के पाकिस्तान के साथ इलहाक करने के बाद भी जूनागढ हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है । यही वजह है कि निजाम हैदराबाद की खवाहिशात के बाद भी हैदराबाद हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा रहा है । काश्मीर के मसले की अहमियत यह है कि जब आप ने मजहब के नाम तक्सीम किया, उस वक्त एक मुस्लिम-मैजारिटी स्टेट ने यह फैसला किया कि हम हिन्दू-मैजारिटी कन्ट्री का हिस्सा बनेंगे । शेख अब्दुल्ला ने हमारे मुल्क के सैकुलरिज्म को आइडियालाजिकल करटेन्ट दिया है । यह शेख अब्दुल्ला की अहमियत है ।

इसलिये बुनियादी तौर पर बात यह नही है कि किसने क्या किया । बुनियादी तौर पर बात यह है कि काश्मीर के मुतल्लिक बहस करने का अधिकार हमको किसने दिया है । श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी ने हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानो की जवामर्दी की बात कही है । उन्होंने सुना होगा, मैंने अपनी आखो से देखा है । अगर वह यहा मौजूद होते, तो मैं उनसे कहता कि काश्मीर को इन्टेग्रेट करने के लिये आप का खून खौल रहा है, उसके लिये आप बेकरार और बैचेन है, लेकिन काश्मीर के मुतालिक बात करने का हक आपको उस आदमी ने दिया है, जिसका नाम शेख अब्दुल्ला है । क्यो ?

27 अक्तूबर से 29 अक्तूबर तक हिन्दुस्तानी फौजो ने नही, शेख अब्दुल्ला और उसके निहत्थे सिपाहियो ने काश्मीर का दिफा किया । हिन्दुस्तानी सिपाही का

[श्री एम० ए० शमीम]

खून गिरने से पहले मुजफ्फराबाद में मास्टर अब्दुल अजीज का खून गिरा था और बारामूला में शहीद शेरवानी के सीने में गोलिया पेवस्त हो गयी थी । उस खून ने आपको हक दिया है कि आप काश्मीर को अपना लख्ते-जिगर बनाये । लेकिन जिसने आपको यह हक दिया है उसे आप गाली देते हैं, यह अच्छा नही करते हैं । काश्मीर का मसला क्या है काश्मीर का मसला यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक जम्हूरियत है । अगर हिन्दुस्तान एक डेमोक्रेसी, एक लोकतत्र, न होता, तो, तब काश्मीर का कोई मसला नही था । अगर बीस, पच्चीस तीस लाख लोग चिल्लाते है, तो चिल्लाते रहे, डिक्टेटर इस बात की परवाह नही करते हैं । जिस मुल्क में डिक्टेटरशिप हो, वह यह परवाह नही करता है कि बीस, पच्चीस लाख लोग क्या कहते है । काश्मीर का मसला यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक डेमोक्रेसी है, और डेमोक्रेसी मे अगर दस हजार लोग भी नाराज है दस आदमी भी नाराज है तो उनको अपनी तरफ करने के लिये तरीके उनके दिल खरीदने के लिए मुहैया किये गये है, डायलाग का प्रोसेस मुहैया किया गया है ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : इस हाउस मे भी यही होना चाहिए ।

श्री एम० ए० शमीम होना यही चाहिए लेकिन जहा-जहा यह हुआ है उसका खैर मकदम कीजिए और अपनी बडाई का सबून दीजिए । यह जरूरी नही है कि बडे-बडे मन्सूबों पर बैठ कर भी आप छोटेपन का मुजाहिरा करे ।

मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि पाकिस्तान के लिए काश्मीर का कोई मसला नही है । भुट्टो साहब आईन बनाते हैं और आजाद काश्मीर पर लागू करते है—कोई मसला नहीं है । लेकिन हमारे लिए यह मसला जरूर था । 1953 मे जो हुआ वह एक भयानक ख्वाब है । उसको जितनी जल्दी भूल जायें उतना बेहतर है । लेकिन 1953 मे एक बात हुई । 1953 मे हिन्दुस्तान के जमीर मे एक काटा चुभ गया । 22 साल तक हमारे जमीर मे यह काटा हमे बेकरार करता रहा । हम दुनिया के बडे-बडे ऐवानो मे जाकर इस सवाल का कोई जवाब नही दे सकते थे कि क्या वजह है कि जिस आदमी ने पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला किया, तलवार की धार का मुकाबला किया और काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा बनाया वह आज जेलो की रौनक बना हुआ है क्या वजह है कि काश्मीर मे हर बार इन्तखाबात कराने के लिए पहले उसे जेल में रखना पडता है और उसे एक्सटन करना पडता है । आप यहा कुछ भी कहते लेकिन हमारा जमीर इस बारे मे शरमिन्दा था । मुझे खुशी है कि आज 22 साल के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के जमीर से वह काटा निकल गया है । यह बात वे लोग नही समझ सकते हैं जिन का कोई जमीर नही है जिन की निगाह सिर्फ जमीन पर है जिन को जमीन चाहिए । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के 55 करोड अवाम आज अपने आप को हल्का महसूस कर रहे है । आज हमारी आखे रोशन हैं हमारी गर्दन बुलन्द हो गई है हम बकार के साथ कह सकते है कि जिस आदमी ने गाधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के शाना-ब-शाना काम किया था आज वह हमारा साथी है ।

भुट्टो साहब की परेशानी बेजा नही है । भुट्टो साहब अगर खुदकशी भी करे तो मुझे ताज्जुब नही होगा । उसका सबसे बडा हथियार आज हमने उसके हाथ से छीन लिया है और उसके लिए सारे मुल्क को खुश होना चाहिए । जो लोग खुश नही हैं उनमे दो किस्म के लोग है । एक तो वे हैं जो जानते नही हैं कि किस्सा क्या है । उनको माफ कर दो ।

श्री पीलू मोदी : पूरी सरकार को माफ कर दो ।

श्री एम० ए० शमीम : मसलन आप को माफ कर दो ।

दूसरे लोग वे हैं जो जानते हैं कि क्या हुआ है इससे मुल्क को क्या फायदा है, लेकिन जिनका जहन साफ नही है जो यह नही चाहते हैं कि यहा के लोगों के साथ इन्साफ होना चाहिए,। जिनका विशाल भारत का ख्वाब यह है कि यहा की हिन्दू-मैजारिटी को इस बात पर कि परवाह किये बग़ैर कि जनता की क्या राय है उसके साथ गोली की जुबान से बात करनी चाहिए । उन लोगों को हमें समझना होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को यह नही भूलना चाहिए कि जब मुल्क तकसीम हुआ था, तो चार दिल खून हो गये थे, जिन्होंने इस तकसीम को कभी कुबूल नहीं किया । उनमे से एक का नाम गाधी है दूसरे का नाम अबुल कलाम आजाद है तीसरे का नाम अब्दुल गफ्फार खां है और चौथे का नाम शेख अब्दुल्ला है । इस तारीखी हकीकत को नजर-अन्दाज नही किया जा सकता है । जिस भारत को अखण्ड बनाने के लिए आज वे बेचैन है, उस भारत की अखण्डता के ख्वाब इन चार आदमियों ने देखे थे । और भी बहुत से लोगों ने देखे होगे । लेकिन जब इनके ख्वाब तितर-बितर हो गये, तो उनका खून उन की आखो मे टपक पड़ा था । वह दर्द जानने के लिए श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, जनसंघ के वाहिद पढ़े-लिखे मेम्बर, को यह सोचना चाहिए ।

इस एग्रीमेंट से और कुछ हुआ हो या न हुआ हो, हमारी अख़लाकी, नैतिक, हैसियत मजबूत से मजबूततर हो गई है । हमारे पास काश्मीर का मकम्मल कब्जा था । पोलीटिकली और फ़िजीकली हम वहां थे । लेकिन हमारी अख़लाकी हैसियत कमजोर थी । इस एग्रीमेंट से जाती तौर पर मैं खुश हूं या नही, उसकी बात नहीं है । लेकिन एक मुहबे-वतन हिन्दुस्तानी की हैसियत से मैं यह दावा कर सकता हूं कि हमारी अख़लाकी हैसियत भी आज मुस्तहकम हो गई है और इस एग्रीमेंट को इसी नुक्ता-ए-नजर से देखना चाहिए ।

मैं श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी से नाराज नहीं हूं । अगर वह यहां मौजूद होते, तो मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता । मुझे मिसेज गांधी से शिकायत है कि उन्होंने यहां एग्रीमेंट पेश करने वक्त इस बात का ख़याल नहीं रखा कि शेख़ मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला जब काश्मीर में लोगों के सामने जायेंगे, तो वह क्या कहेंगे कि मैं क्या लेकर आया हूं । मिसेज गांधी परेशान थी कि ये 520—शुक्र है खुदा का को 420 नही—मेम्बर क्या कहते हैं नतीजा यह हुआ कि सिर्फ़ उसके नैगेटिव एक्स्पेक्टेंस पेश किये गये—यह मांगा था, यह भी नहीं दिया, यह मांगा था, यह भी नहीं दिया । श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी का शुक्रिया और उनकी जमाअत का शुक्रिया कि इस एग्रीमेंट में शेख अब्दुल्ला के लिए जो पाजिटिव फ़ीचर हो सकते थे, उनको जाहिर किया और हमारे लिए यह आसान बना दिया कि हम काश्मीर के लोगो को बताये कि देखो, हम लोग क्या लेकर आये हैं । अगर हम आपका भरोसा करते, तो हम किसी को मुंह दिखाने के लायक भी नही होते ।

एग्रीमेंट के सिलसिले में एक बात नामेनक्लेचर की कही गई है । अगर आप जाती तौर पर मुझ से पूछें, तो मैं कहूंगा कि नाम में क्या रखा है । लेकिन शेख़ मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला के लिए, और काश्मीरी अवाम के लिए इस की हैसियत साइकालोजिकल ज्यादा है और अमली कम है । जो लोग यह चिल्लाते हैं कि कैसे हो सकता है कि इस मुल्कमें दो वजीरे आजम हो, वे नही जानते कि 1964 तक इस मुल्क मे दो वजीरे आजम थे । काश्मीरी सोसायटी का एक बहुत ही इनसिग्नीफ़िकेंट किरदार, कैरेक्टर, नान-एन्टिटी—शमसुद्दीन—भी वजीरे आजम था । उस वक्त जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि मै तो नहीं मानूगा कि इस मुल्क में मेरे अलावा भी कोई वजीरे आजम रहे । जवाहरलाल नेहरू अगर शमसुद्दीन के मुताल्लिक यह सोच सकते थे, तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी क्या शेख़ अब्दुल्ला

के मुताल्लिक यह नहीं बर्दाश्त कर सकती हैं ? यह ग़लत है । और फ़र्क क्या पडेगा ? हमने यहां मामूली से अपने सेक्रेटरी को सेक्रेटरी जेनरल बना दिया है । तनख्वाह वही रही है । कौनसा आस्मान टूट पड़ा ? इसके कुछ साइकोलोजिकल वैल्यूज होते हैं ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह सदरे रियासत थे । इनकी दौलत मे उससे कोई इज़ाफ़ा नही हुआ, कमी हुई, कुछ लोगो को खिलाना पिलाना पडता था । लेकिन एक साइकोलाजिकल बैकग्राउन्ड, एक साइकोलाजिकल अपील काश्मीरी आवाम के लिए है और मैं इस सिलसिले मे अपनी राय वाजह तौर पर मिसेज इंदिरा गाधी तक पहुचाना चाहता हू कि मुझे इन की इस राय से इत्तफाक नहीं है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला अपने आपको वजीरे आजम लिखें । ये उन्हे चीफ मिनिस्टर कहती रहें । शेख अब्दुल्ला ने भी इस राय का इजहार किया है ।

He does not accept this interpretation; I do not accept this interpretation. I do not want that this minor issue should be a source of irritation and Mrs Gandhi must make it clear that whatever the State Constitution amendment provides will be accepted No heavens will fall because no heavens fell till 1954.

मुझे अफसोस है कि मेरे बुजुर्ग दोस्त हनुमन्तैया जी यहा नही हैं । एक आवाज यहां कल आई । उन्होने पुरानी वह बाते दोहराने की कोशिश की जो कम से कम एक सीनियर काग्रेस मेम्बर को जेब नही देतीं । मुझे शिकायत उनसे यह है कि उन्होने चार्ज लगाया, एक ऐसा चार्ज लगाया जो पिछले 22 सालो से यहा कभी प्रूव नही हुआ । शेख अब्दुल्ला के हक मे मैं एक ही गवाह पेश कर सकता हूं जिन का नाम जवाहरलाल नेहरू है । जब शेख अब्दुल्ला गिरफ्तार हुए तो जवाहरलाल नेहरू गमगीन थे । शेख अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ मुकदमा चला । जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने सारे कवानीन पीछे कर के कहा कि मुझे इस पर यकीन नहीं है, शेख अब्दुल्ला को रिहा कर दो । शेख अब्दुल्ला जेल से रिहा होकर आते है और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के मेहमान बनते हैं । यह मामूली वाकया नही है । यह इस बात की दलील है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कभी उनकी हुब्बल वतनी पर शक नही किया ।

मेरे दोस्त अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने मलिक की किताब का हवाला दिया । मैं एक हिस्ट्री के स्टूडेंट की हैसियत से हमेशा यह जानने की कोशिश करता रहा हू कि आखिर 1953 मे शेख अब्दुल्ला को हुआ क्या ? जिस आदमी ने उस वक्त पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला किया जब दुनिया की कोई ताकत पाकिस्तान को रोक नही सकती थी काश्मीर मे पेशकदमी करने से, उस वक्त तो हिन्दुस्तान का साथ दिया लेकिन 1953 मे जब दुनिया की कोई ताकत हिन्दुस्तान को काश्मीर से बाहर नही निकाल सकती थी उस वक्त मे वह हिन्दुस्तान से क्यो बिखर गया ? मैंने तलाश किया, इस के असबाब जानने की कोशिश की । आखिर मे मुझे मलिक साहब की किताब मिली और वह मलिक साहब की किताब ऐसी है कि तमाम काश्मीर की सियासत मे दिलचस्पी रखने वाले और मुल्क की सियासत मे दिलचस्पी रखने वाले लोगो को पढनी चाहिए । मलिक साहब कहते हैं कि 1947 मे जब पाकिस्तान ने शेख अब्दुल्ला के सिर की दस हजार रुपये की कीमत लगा रखी थी कि जो शेख अब्दुल्ला का सिर लाएगा उसे दस हजार रुपये दिए जाएंगे, उस वक्त मलिक साहब कहते हैं कि सरदार पटेल ने कहा था कि तुम इसकी जासूसी करना, तुम हर खतरे से खबरदार रहना । इस पर एतराज नही किया जा सकता । जब असल यह है कि दुश्मन मुल्क उसका सिर मांगे अपना मुल्क उसके खिलाफ जासूसी मांगे तो और क्या

क्या होना है उस बदएतमादी और बदगुमानी की फिजा में । मलिक साहब जवाहरलाल नेहरू के मुंह में अल्फाज देते हैं कि उन्होंने मुझे प्राइवेटली कहा कि शेख अब्दुल्ला कम्युनिस्ट है। माफ कीजिए, यह जवाहरलाल नेहरू के साथ इंसाफ है ? जवाहरलाल नेहरू पब्लिक में एक स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, पार्लियामेंट में एक स्टेटमेंट देते हैं और मलिक साहब को प्राइवटली दूसरा स्टेटमेंट देते हैं ? अगर इस मुल्क में कानून का एहतराम होता, अगर इस मुल्क में वाकई इंसाफ़ का तकाजा होता तो मलिक जैसे नापाक लोगों के खिलाफ अदालती कार्यवाई होनी चाहिए जिन्होंने मुल्क में एक नफरत की फिजा बना दी, जिन्होंने यह साबित कर दिया कि शाख अब्दुल्ला जैसे मुहब्ब वतन पर भी हिन्दुस्तान की सी आई डी और हिन्दुस्तान का होम मिनिस्टर निगाह रखने की स्थिति में होता है ।

मैंने आपका बहुत सा वक्त लिया । अब मैं केवल दो बुनियादी बातों की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हू । एक तो यह कि यह एग्रीमेंट इल्तवा है, आगाज है । यह एक बिगिनिंग है ।

शरी ایس اے شمیم (سرینگر)

इंसाफ दिलाइये और कश्मीर को इंसाफ देने का एक तरीका यह है कि कश्मीर के सब से अहम मसले को पूरी संजीदगी के साथ हल कीजिये - इस दरखास्त को आपके कानों तक पहुंचाने में इस पर अमल करने में चार साल का वक्फा जरूर लगा लेकिन तारीख में, इतिहास में चार साल का वक्फा बहुत तवील नहीं है- इस पार्लियामेंट को आगे बढ़ाने में मुझे फख्र है कि मैं उस वक्त जब कुछ लोग वहां दंगा कर रहे थे, मैं वहां दंगा कर रहा था कि यह गाड़ी प्लेटफार्म तक पहुंचे और मेरी दुआ कामयाब हुई है -

कल से मैंने जो तकरीरें सुनी हैं उनकी अपनी जगह अहमियत है, और मैं समझता हूं कि इस डिबेट को जिस तरह से रिवाल कम किया गया है वह इस बात की शहादत है इस बात की अलामत है कि पूरे मुल्क ने इस को अहमियत दी है इस का खैर मकदम किया है - लेकिन एक बात मुझे जरूर कहनी है कि कश्मीर का मसला कहां है, यह कहां पैदा हुआ, इसको सहीह तौर पर नहीं समझा गया है

کرن سنگھ بھی کہ اگر یہ صرف مہاراجہ ہری سنگھ کے دستخطوں سے ہوا ہوتا تب اس معاملے کی کوئی اہمیت نہیں تھی -

یہ مسلم لیگ کا دعوہ تھا کہ سٹیٹس کے الحاق کا فیصلہ وہاں کے نواب ، راجے اور مہاراجے کرینگے - کانگریس نے اس بات کو کبھی تسلیم نہیں کیا - کانگریس نے کہا کہ وہاں کے لوگ جو فیصلہ کرینگے وہ ہمیں منظور ہے - یہی وجہ ہے کہ نواب جوناگڈھ کے پاکستان کے ساتھ الحاق کرنے کے بعد بھی جوناگڈھ ہندوستان کا حصہ ہے - یہی وجہ ہے کہ نظام حیدرآباد کی خواہشات کے بعد بھی حیدرآباد ہندوستان کا حصہ رہا ہے - کشمیر کے مسلے کی اہمیت یہ ہے کہ جب آپ نے ملک کو مذہب کے نام پر تقسیم کیا اسوقت ایک مسلم میجوریٹی اسٹیٹ نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ ہم ہندو میجوریٹی کنٹری کا حصہ بنیں گے - شیخ عبداللہ نے ہمارے ملک کے سیکلیریزم کو انڈیولوجیکل کنٹینٹ دیا ہے - وہ شیخ عبداللہ کی اہمیت ہے -

اسلئے بنیادی طور پر یہ بات نہیں ہے کہ کس نے کیا کیا - بنیادی طور پر بات یہ ہے کہ کشمیر کے متعلق بحث کرنے کا اندھیکار

[شری ایس - اے - شمیم]

اگر شری اٹل بہاری واجپئی اسکو اچھی طرح سے نہیں سمجھے تو مجھے اعتراض نہیں - لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اس طرف، کچھ لوگوں نے بھی اس مسلے کے اصل پہلوؤں کو نہیں سمجھا -

اگر کشمیر کا مسلہ صرف یہ ہوتا کہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا حصہ اس لئے بنا کہ مہاراجہ کو انسٹرو منٹ آف ایکسپشن پر دستخط کرنے کا حق تھا تو پھر وہ مسلہ تو ختم ہو گیا - اس کے بعد شیخ عبداللہ سے بات کرنے کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں تھی - اگر کشمیر کا مسلہ یہ ہوتا کہ کشمیر کو ہندوستان کا حصہ بنے رہنا چاہئے تو کشمیر کو کسی نے ہندوستان سے جوڑنا نہیں تھا - ہم تین لڑائیاں لڑ چکے ہیں - ہندوستانی نوجوانوں نے خون بہایا ہے - یہ مسلہ نہیں تھا -

پھر کیا ضرورت پیش آئی کہ ایک ایسے آدمی کے ساتھ بات کی جائے جو کسی پارٹی کا لیڈر نہیں ہے ؟ جو کسی لیجسلیچر کا ممبر نہیں ہے ؟ اس مسلے کی اہمیت یہ ہے کہ کشمیر کا ہندوستان کے ساتھ الحاق صرف کسی علاقے کا الحاق نہیں تھا - مجھے معاف کرینگے شری اٹل بہاری باجپئی بھی اور ڈاکٹر

ڈکٹیٹر اس بات کی پرواہ نہیں کرتے ہیں - جس میں ملک ڈکٹیٹر شپ ہو وہ یہ پرواہ نہیں کرتا ہے کہ بیس پچیس لاکھ لوگ کیا کہتے ہیں کشمیر کا مسئلہ یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان ایک ڈیموکریسی ہے ، اور ڈیموکریسی میں اگر دس ہزار لوگ بھی ناراض ہوں ، دس آدمی بھی ناراض " میں تو انکو اپنی طرف کرنے کے لئے ، اُنکے دل خریدنے کے لئے طریقے مہیا کئے گئے ہیں ، ڈائیلاگ کا پراسیس مہیا کیا گیا ہے -

شری شیام نندن مصر - اس ہاوس میں بھی یہی ہونا چاہئے -

شری ایس اے شمیم - ہونا یہی چاہئے ، لیکن جہاں جہاں یہ ہوا ہے ، اسکا خیر مقدم کیجئے اور اپنی بڑائی کا ثبوت دیجئے - یہ ضروری نہیں ہے کہ بڑے بڑے منسبوں پر بیٹھ کر بھی آپ وتے پن کا مظاہرا کریں -

میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ پاکستان کے لئے کشمیر کا کوئی مسئلہ نہیں ہے - بھٹو صاحب آئین بناتے ہیں اور آزاد کشمیر پر لاگو کرتے ہیں - کوئی مسئلہ نہیں ہے - لیکن ہمارے لئے یہ مسئلہ ضرور تھا - 1953 میں جو ہوا ، وہ ایک بابھینک خواب ہے- ہمکو کس نے دیا ہے - شری اٹل بہاری باجپئی نے ہندوستان کے نوجوانوں کی جوانمردی کی بات کہی ہے - انہوں نے سنا ہوگا ' میں نے اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے - اگر وہ وہاں موجود ہوتے تو میں ان سے کہتا کہ کشمیر کو انٹیگریٹ کرنے کے گئے آپکا خون کھول رہا ہے لیکن کشمیر کے متعلق بات کرنے کا حق آپکو اس آدمی نے دیا ہے جسکا نام شیخ عبداللہ ہے - کیوں ؟

27 اکتوبر سے 29 اکتوبر تک ہندوستانی فوجوں نے نہیں شیخ عبداللہ اور اسکے نہتے سپاہیوں نے کشمیر کا دفع کیا - ہندوستانی سپاہی کا خون گرنے سے پہلے مظفرآباد میں ماسٹر عبدالعزیز کا خون گرا تھا اور بارہ مولا میں شہید شیروانی کے سینے میں گولیاں پیوست ہو گئی تھیں - اس خون نے آپکو حق دیا کہ آپ کشمیر کو اپنا لخت جگر بنائیں -

ن جس نے آپکو یہ حق دیا ہے آپ اسے گالی دیتے ہیں یہ اچھا نہیں کرتے ہیں -

کشمیر کا مسئلہ کیا ہے ؟ کشمیر کا مسئلہ یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان ایک جمہوریت ہے - اگر ہندوستان ایک ڈیموکریسی ، ایک لوک تنتر نہ ہوتا تب کشمیر کا کوئی مسئلہ نہیں تھا - اگر بیس پچیس ، تیس لاکھ لوگ چلاتے ہیں تو چلاتے رہیں ،

[شری ایس - لے - شمیم]

اسکو جتلی جلدی بھول جائیں اتنا بہتر ہے - لیکن 1953 میں ایک بات ہوئی - 1953 میں ہندوستان کے ضمیر میں ایک کانٹا چبھ گیا - 22 سال تک ہمارے ضمیر میں یہ کانٹا ہمیں بیقرار کرتا رہا - ہم دنیا کے بڑے بڑے ایوانوں میں جا کر اس سوال کا کوئی جواب نہیں دے سکتے تھے کہ کیا وجہ ہے کہ جس آدمی نے پاکستان کا مقابلہ کیا ، تلوار کی دھار کا مقابلہ کریں اور کشمیر کو ہندوستان کا حصہ بنا! وہ آج جیلوں کی رونق بڑھا ہوا ہے؟ کیا وجہ ہے کہ کشمیر میں ہر بار انتخابات کرانے کے لئے پہلے اسے جیل میں رکھنا پڑتا ہے اور اسے الکشن کرنا پڑتا ہے - آپ یہاں کچھ بھی کہتے لیکن ہمارا ضمیر اس بارے میں شرمندہ تھا - مجھے خوشی ہے کہ آج 22 سال کے بعد ہندوستان کے ضمیر سے وہ کانٹا نکل گیا ہے یہ بات وہ لوگ نہیں سمجھ سکتے ہیں ، جن کا کوئی ضمیر نہیں ہے، جن کی نگاہ صرف زمین پر ہے ، جن کو زمین چاہئے - لیکن ہندوستان کے 55 کروڑ عوام آج اپنے آپکو ہلکا محسوس کر رہے ہیں - آج ہماری آنکھیں روشن ہیں ، ہماری گردن بلند ہو گئی ہے - ہم وقار کے ساتھ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ جس کے شانہ بشانہ کام کیا تھا ، آج وہ [ہمارا ساتھی ہے -

بہتو صاحب کی پریشانی بے جا نہیں ہے - بہتو صاحب اگر خودکشی بھی کریں تو مجھے تعجب نہیں ہوگا - اسکا سب سے بڑا ہتھیار آج ہم نے اس کے ہاتھ سے چھین لیا ہے - اور اس کے لئے سارے ملک کو خوش ہونا چاہئے - جو لوگ خوش نہیں ہیں ان میں دو قسم کے لوگ ہیں - ایک تو وہ لوگ ہیں جو جانتے نہیں ہیں کہ قصہ کیا ہے - ان کو معاف کر دو -

شری پیلو مودی - پوری سرکار کو معاف کر دو -

شری ایس اے شمیم - مثلاً آپکو معاف کر دو -

دوسرے لوگ وہ ہیں جو جانتے ہیں کہ کیا ہوا ہے؟ اس سے ملک کو کیا فائدہ ہے ، لیکن جن کا ذہن صاف نہیں ہے ، جو یہ نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ یہاں کے لوگوں کے ساتھ انصاف ہونا چاہئے ، جن کا وشال بھارت کا خواب یہ ہے - یہاں کی ہندو میجوریٹی کو ، اس بات پر کہ پرواہ کئے بغیر کہ جلتا کی کیا رائے ہے ، اس کے ساتھ گولی کی زبان سے بات کرنی چاہئے ، ان کو ہمیں سمجھنا ہوگا -

میں شری اٹل بہاری واجپئی سے ناراض نہیں ہوں - اگر وہ یہاں موجود ہوئے تو میں انکا شکریہ ادا کرتا - مجھے مسز گاندھی سے شکایت ہے کہ انہوں نے یہاں ایگریمنٹ پیش کرتے وقت اس بات کا خیال نہیں رکھا کہ شیخ محمد عبداللہ جب کشمیر میں لوگوں کے سامنے جائینگے تو وہ کہا کہیں گے کہ میں کیا لے کر آیا ہوں ؟ مسز گاندھی پریشان نہیں کہ یہ 520 ، شکر ہے خدا کا کہ 420 نہیں ؟ ممبر کیا کہتے ہیں - نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ صرف اس کے نیگیٹو اسپیکٹس پیش کئے گئے - یہ مانگا تھا ؟ یہ بھی نہیں دیا ؟ یہ مانگا تھا یہ بھی نہیں دیا- شری اٹل بہاری واجپئی کا شکریہ اور انکی جماعت کا شکریہ کہ ایگریمنٹ میں شیخ عبداللہ کے لئے جو پازیٹو فیچرس ہو سکتے تھے انکو ظاہر کیا اور ہمارے لئے یہ آسان بنا دیا کہ ہم کشمیر کے لوگوں کو بتائیں کہ دیکھو کہ ہم لوگ کیا لے کر آئے ہیں - اگر ہم آپکا بھروسہ کرتے تو ہم کسی کو منہ دکھانے کے لائق بھی نہیں ہوتے ۔

ایگریمنٹ کے سلسلے میں ایک بات نالج کلچر کی کہی گئی ہے- اگر آپ ذاتی طور پر مجھ سے پوچھیں تو میں کہوں گا کہ نام میں کیا رکھا ہے - لیکن شیخ محمد عبداللہ کے لئے اور کشمیری عوام کے لئے اس کی حیثیت سائیکولوجیکل زیادہ ہے اور عملی کم ہے - جو لوگ یہ جانتے ہیں کہ کیسے ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس

اٹل بہاری باجپئی کو یہ نہیں بھولنا چاہئے کہ جب ملک تقسیم ہوا تھا تو چار دل خون ہو گئے تھے ؟ جنہوں نے اس تقسیم کو کبھی قبول نہیں کیا - ان میں سے ایک کا نام گاندھی ہے ؟ دوسرے کا ابوالکلام آزاد ہے ؟ تیسرے کا نام عبدالغفار خان ہے اور چوتھے کا نام شیخ عبداللہ ہے - اس تاریخی حقیقت کو نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے - جس بھاوت کو اکھنڈ بنانے کے لئے آج وہ بیچین ہیں ؟ اس بھاوت کی اکھنڈتا کے خواب ان چار آدمیوں نے دیکھے تھے - اور بھی بہت سے لوگوں نے دیکھے ہونگے - لیکن جب ان کے خواب تتر بتر ہو گئے تو ان کا خون انکی آنکھوں سے ٹپک پڑا تھا - وہ درد جاننے کے لئے شری اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی سنگھ کے واحد پڑھے لکھے ممبر کو یہ سوچنا چاہئے -

اس ایگریمنٹ سے اور کچھ ہوا ہو یا نہ ہوا ہو ؟ ہماری اخلاقی نیتک حیثیت سنیوط سے مضبوط تر ہو گئی ہے - ہمارے پاس کشمیر کا مکمل قبضہ تھا - لیکن ہماری اخلاقی حیثیت کمزور تھی- اس ایگریمنٹ سے ذاتی طور پر میں خوش ہوں یا نہیں اسکی بات نہیں ہے - لیکن ایک محب وطن ہندوستانی کی حیثیت سے میں یہ دعوہ کر سکتا ہوں ؟ ہماری اخلاقی حیثیت بھی آج مستحکم ہو گئی ہے اور اس ایگریمنٹ کو اسی نقطہ نظر سے دیکھنا چاہئے -

[شر ایس - اے- شمیم]

ملک میں دو وزیراعظم ہوں وہ نہیں جانتے کہ 1964 تک اس ملک میں دو وزیراعظم تھے - کشمیری سوشلسٹی کا ایک بہت ہی انسگلی فیکلٹ کودار، کھریکٹر ، نان ایلٹیٹی شمس الدین بھی وزیراعظم تھا - اس وقت جواہرلال نہرو نے کبھی یہ نہیں کہا کہ میں تو نہیں مانونگا کہ اس ملک میں میرے علاوہ بھی کوئی وزیراعظم رہے - جواہر لال نہرو اگر شمس الدین کے متعلق یہ سوچ سکتے تھے ، تو شریمتی اندرا گاندھی کیا شیخ عبداللہ کے متعلق یہ نہیں برداشت کر سکتی ہیں ن یہ غلط ہے - اور فرق کیا پڑیگا ؟ ہم نے یہاں معمولی سے ایڈ سیکرٹری کو سیکرٹری جنرل بنا دیا ہے - تنخواہ وہی ہی ہے - کون سا آسمان ٹوٹ پڑا ؟ اس کے کچھ سائیکولوجیکل ریزوز ہوتے ہیں - ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھ صدر ریاست تھے - ان کی دولت میں اس سے کوئی اضافہ نہیں ہوا ، کمی ہوئی، کچھ لوگوں کو کھلانا پلانا پڑتا تھا - لیکن ایک سائیکولوجیکل بیکگراونڈ ایک ٹیکلوجیکل ایپل کشمیری عوام کے لئے ہے اور میں اس سلسلے میں اپنی رائے واضح طور پر مسز گاندھی تک پہنچانا چاہتا ہوں کہ مجھے انکی اس رائے سے اتفاق نہیں ہے کہ شیخ عبداللہ اپنے آپ کو وزیراعظم لکھیں - یہ انہیں چیف منسٹر کہتی رہیں - شیخ عبداللہ نے بھی اس رائے کا اظہار کیا ہے

He does not accept this interpretation; I do not accept this interpretation. I do not want that this minor issue should be a source of irritation and Mrs. Gandhi must make it clear that whatever the State Constitution amendment provides will be accepted. No heavens will fall because no heavens fell till 1954.

مجھے افسوس ہے کہ میرے بزرگ دوست ہنومنتھیا جی یہاں نہیں ہیں - ایک آواز یہاں کل آئی - انہوں نے پرانی باتیں دوہرانے کی کوشش کی جو کم سے کم ایک سینئر کانگریس ممبر کو زیب نہیں دیتیں - مجھے شکایت ان سے یہ ہے کہ انہوں نے چارج لگایا ، ایک ایسا چارج لگایا جو پچھلے 22 سالوں میں یہاں کبھی پروو نہیں ہوا - شیخ عبداللہ کے حق میں میں ایک ہی گواہ پیش کر سکتا ہوں جنکا نام جواہر لال نہرو ہے - جب شیخ عبداللہ گرفتار ہوئے تو جواہر لال نہرو غمگین نہ - شیخ عبداللہ کے خلاف مقدمہ چلا - جواہر لال نہرو نے سارے توانیں پیچھے کر کے کہا کہ مجھے اس پر یقین نہیں ہے ، شیخ عبداللہ کو رہا کر دو ، شیخ عبداللہ جیل سے رہا ہو کر آتے ہیں اور پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے مہمان بنتے ہیں - یہ معمولی واقعہ نہیں ہے- یہ اس بات کی دلیل ہے کہ جواہر لال نہرو نے کبھی ان کی حب الوطنی پر شک نہیں کیا -

میرے دوست اٹل بہاری باجپئی نے ملک کی کتاب کا حوالہ دیا - میں ایک مسٹری کے سٹوڈینٹ کی حیثیت سے ہمیشہ یہ جاننے کی کوشش کرتا رہا ہوں کہ آخر 1953 میں شیخ عبداللہ کو کیا ہوا ؟ جس آدمی نے اس وقت پاکستان کا مقابلہ کیا جب دنیا

دیتے ہیں پارلیمنٹ میں ایک سٹیٹمنٹ دیتے ہیں اور ملک صاحب کو پرائیویٹلی دوسرا سٹیٹمنٹ دیتے ہیں ؟ اگر اس ملک میں قانون کا احترام ہوتا ، اگر اس ملک میں واقعی انصاف کا تقاضہ ہوتا تو ملک جیسے ناپاک لوگوں کے خلاف عدالتی کارروائی ہونی چاہئے جنہوں نے ملک میں ایک نفرت کی فضا بنا دی ، جنہوں نے یہ ثابت کر دیا کہ شیخ عبداللہ جیسے محب وطن پر بھی ہندوستان کی سی - آئی - ڈی - اور ہندوستان کا ہوم منسٹر نگاہ رکھنے کی سٹیج میں ہوتا ہے -

میں نے آپکا بہت سا وقت لیا - اب میں کوول دو بنیادی باتوں کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - ایک تو یہ کہ یہ ایگریمنٹ ابتدا ہے ، آغاز ہے - یہ ایک بگننگ ہے -]

Sheikh Abdullah's task is extremely difficult. Do not be deluded. People think that the Sheikh is in power and all the problems of Kashmir are solved. Do not for a second think that the Pakistan lobby had disappeared and do not believe that Pakistan will lose its interest in Kashmir and will not interfere in our internal affairs The Sheikh's task is extremely difficult and he must be supported by all the right thinking people in the country. I would beg Atal Bihari Vajpayee; he is not here and I do not know whether the rest of the members of his party will understand what I am saying. I would plead with him in national interest. The experiment of inducting him back to the mainstream of national life is a very valuable, historical experiment This experiment must succeed. It must succeed notwithstanding Sheikh Abdullah, in

کی کوئی طاقت پاکستان کو روک نہیں سکتی تھی کشمیر میں پیش قدمی کرنے سے ، اسوقت تو ہندوستان کا ساتھ دیا لیکن 1953 میں جب دنیا کی کوئی طاقت ہندوستان کو کشمیر سے باہر نہیں نکال سکتی تھی اسوقت میں وہ ہندوستان سے کیوں پھر گیا ؟ میں نے تلاش کیا ، اس کے اسباب جاننے کی کوشش کی - آخر میں مجھے ملک صاحب کی کتاب ملی اور وہ ملک صاحب کی کتاب صحیح ہے کہ تمام کشمیر کو سیاست میں دلچسپی رکھنے والے اور ملک کی سیاست میں دلچسپی رکھنے والے لوگوں کو پڑھنی چاہئے - ملک صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ 1947 میں جب پاکستان نے شیخ عبداللہ کے سر کی دس ہزار روپئے کی قیمت لگا رکھی تھی کہ جو شیخ عبداللہ کا سر لائے گا اُسے دس ہزار روپئے دئے جائینگے ، اُسوقت ملک صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ سردار پٹیل نے کہا تھا کہ تم اس کی جاسوسی کرنا تم ہر خطرے سے خبردار رہنا - اس پر اعتبار نہیں کیا جا سکتا - جب عمل یہ ہے کہ دشمن ملک اسکا سر مانگے اپنا ملک اُس کے خلاف جاسوسی مانگے تو اور کیا ہونا ہے اُس داعوتمادی اور بدگمانی کی فضا میں - ملک صاحب جواہر لال نہرو کے متعلق میں الفاظ دیتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے مجھے پرائیویٹلی کہا کہ شیخ عبداللہ کمیونسٹ ہے - معاف کیجئے ، یہ جواہر لال نہرو کے ساتھ انصاف ہے ؟ جواہر لال نہرو پر کہ میں ایک سٹیٹمنٹ

[Shri S. A. Kader]

spite of Sheikh Abdullah. The Sheikh today has become a symbol of our democracy. It is the dynamism of our democracy that even if there are sharp differences, the path of dialogue is never closed. What applies to Sheikh Abdullah will also apply to JP, whatever you may say today, because there is no way out except through dialogue. The logic of the situation will convince you. The understanding with Sheikh has only one meaning and that is that dialogue is the only way to resolve differences. The other way means destruction of the system. Therefore, each one of us, rising above party levels, will have to see that Sheikh Abdullah succeeds. Sheikh Saheb is a very proud man, a very sensitive man, and by the way his age is 70, though he says it is only 69. That is not important, what is important is that all these three factors combined make his position very vulnerable. He is sensitive, he is easily provoked, in spite of my telling him not to get provoked, because he has not been a Member of this Parliament where people, if they are provoked, will run mad. Therefore, he does not know anything of the new trends in Indian Parliamentary democracy. We do not expect him to learn. Therefore, I would caution everybody, I would request all the Members of the Opposition in particular, not to bracket Sheikh Abdullah with Mrs. Gandhi.

Mishraji tried to bring in Jayaprakash Narayan into Sheikh Abdullah's politics. I took him rather humorously. I do not think he himself was very serious. If JP. is interested in that way, he is welcome, but Sheikh Saheb's coming to power has a deeper meaning. Therefore, my special appeal to the Jan Sangh Members is: mistrust begets mistrust, you must learn to trust, and if you trust, you will be pleased to see that Sheikh Saheb is a very lovable human being.

उस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जिस तरह मेरे दोस्त इंद्रजीत जी ने कहा कि 1953 की असल बुनियाद जो है वह प्रजा परिषद् की एजीटेशन थी, डा० कर्णसिंह भी उससे इत्तफाक करेंगे और जब डा० कर्णसिंह, इंद्रजीत जी और शमीम अहमद शमीम तीनों इस बात से इत्तफाक करेंगे तब जनसंघ के बचने की कोई सूरत नहीं है । इसलिए हमारा फैसला यह है कि 1953 की जिम्मेदारी शेख अब्दुल्ला की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, 1953 की जिम्मेदारी बलराज मधोक की है, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की है और अडवानी की है, मिस्टर कछवाय की बिल्कुल नहीं है, इनको क्या मालूम कि क्या हो रहा है ?

[اُس کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ جس طرح میرے دوست اندرجیت جی نے کہا کہ 1953 کی اصل بنیاد جو ہے وہ پرجا پریشد کی ایجیٹیشن تھی، ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھ جی اس سے اتفاق کریںگے اور جب ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھ، اندرجیت جی اور شمیم احمد شمیم تینوں اس بات سے اتفاق کریںگے تب جن سنگھ کے بچنے کی کوئی صورت نہیں ہے - اسلئے ہمارا فیصلہ یہ ہے کہ 1953 کی ذمہداری شیخ عبداللہ کی ذمہداری نہیں ہے، 1953 کی ذمہداری بلراج مدھوک کی ہے، اٹل بہاری واجپئی کی ہے اور اڈوانی کی ہے، مسٹر کچھوایا کی بالکل نہیں ہے، ان کو کیا معلوم کہ کیا ہو رہا ہے؟]

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ बातें इस अवसर पर कहना चाहता हूं । उस के लिए मुझे दस पन्द्रह

मिनट वक्त चाहिए ।इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला कितने बड़े लीडर हैं और कितना उन्होंने अपने काश्मीर की आजादी के लिए कुर्बानी दी है, इसमे कोई शक नही है । मैं मानता हू और उनका आदर करता हूं । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि लद्दाख की तरफ उतना ध्यान उन्होने नही दिया हैं । पहले शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला लद्दाख आए थे तो हमने उनका स्वागत किया था और उसी तरह आने पर फिर भी कर सकते है । लेकिन इस समय मैं न उन का स्वागत कर सकता हू न उनकी मुखालिफत कर सकता हू । हमारा लद्दाख का हिस्सा जो है उस लद्दाख मे रहने वाली जनता की कुछ मांग अलग है । हमारी नेता श्रीमती गाधी पर हमे पूरा भरोसा है । लद्दाख के बारे मे क्या हो, यह हमने पूरा उनके ऊपर छोड दिया है । इसलिए इस समय मै शेख अब्दुल्ला की न प्रशसा कर सकता हू न उनकी मुखालिफत कर सकता हू । चाहे एक साल के बाद कुछ कहना पड़े लेकिन इस समय हम कुछ नही कह सकते है । यहा उनकी बहुत प्रशंसा की गई । लेकिन मै इस समय कुछ नही कह सकता हू । हो सकता है कि शेख साहब जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख तीनो को बराबर हिस्सा दे दें और तीनों का बराबर विकास करते रहे, लेकिन इस समय तो हमें कोई गारन्टी नही मिली है । हमारे लद्दाख की जनता पिछले डेढ साल से केन्द्रीय शासन की मांग करती रही आ रही है और हम यह मांग करते रहेंगे जब तक प्रधान मत्री जी और शेख साहब हम मे बात नही करेंगे ।

16.00 hrs.

शमीम साहब ने यहा बहुत सी बाते कही, लेकिन लद्दाख के लिये कुछ नही कहा, लद्दाख को वे भूल गये । हमारे शेख साहब भी लद्दाख को भूल गये । वह इस बात को भी भूल गये कि 1947–48 मे हमारे लद्दाखी नौजवानो ने कितनी कुरबानी की थी, लद्दाखी मलेशिया और लद्दाखी स्काड के नाम पर उन्होंने दुश्मनो का मुकाबला किया था, आज उन्हें कोई नही पूछता । हमारे लद्दाख के लोग केन्द्रीय शासन की मांग क्यो कर रहे हैं, उका कारण क्या है—इसके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए । आप कहते हैं कि लद्दाख मे कुछ लोग केन्द्रीय शासन नही चाहते है—क्यो नही चाहते हैं, आपको उनसे पूछना चाहिए । लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि वहा की अधिकाश जनता केन्द्रीय शासन चाहती है । इसलिये कि पिछले 22–25 सालो मे लद्दाख की कोई खास तरक्की नही हुई, जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी तरक्की नही हुई । वहा न कोई दो मील लम्बी पक्की सड़क है और न कोई पक्का पुल है । प्रधान मत्री जी खुद वहा गई थी उन्होंने देखा है कि वहा क्या हालत है । कई ससद् सदस्य भी वहा गये थे । इसीलिये मैंने ये सारी बाते प्रधान मत्री जी पर छोड दी है । पहले हम ने नेफा पैटर्न की मांग की थी, लेकिन उस वक्त हमें प्रधान मत्री जी ने रोका और कहा कि गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन बैठा हुआ है, उससे बातचीत करो । हमने उनसे बात की और उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव दिये, लेकिन उन सुझावो पर कोई अमल नही हुआ । इसी लिये आज केन्द्रीय शासन की मांग हो रही है । वहा का बहुमत इसके साथ है—इस लिये मै चाहता हू कि प्रधान मत्री जी हो सके तो इस मांग को मान ले, अन्यथा हम को बुला कर बात करें । इस समय हम न तो शेख अब्दुल्ला का विरोध करते है और न उनकी प्रशसा करते है, हम चाहते है कि हमारी मांग पर गौर किया जाय, हमारी समस्या को हल किया जाय । हम 3 मार्च से केन्द्रीय शासन की मांग के समर्थन मे आन्दोलन शुरू करने वाले थे, लेकिन प्रधान मत्री जी के कहने पर अभी हम ने उसको रोक दिया है, डा० कर्ण सिह के कहने पर आन्दोलन को अभी रोक दिया है और हम ने अपनी जनता से कहा है कि अभी 15 मार्च तक ठहर जाये । अब यदि प्रधान मत्री जी हम से बात करेगी और शेख साहब हमारी समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान

[श्री कुशोक वाकल]

देखें और लद्दाख की तरफ भी दूसरे हिस्सो की तरह से देखेंगे तो हम उन की प्रशसा करेंगे अन्यथा नहीं करेंगे ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 से लद्दाख के लोग खुश नहीं हैं। मैं इसकी क्या वजह बतलाऊं—समय नही है। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं—जैसा शेख साहब हमेशा अपने भाषणों में कहते हैं कि मैं काश्मीर के मुसलमानो को किस तरह से खुश रखू, किस तरह से उनकी रक्षा करू, आज उनको यह भी कहना चाहिए कि मैं लद्दाख के लोगों को किस तरह से खुश रखू—लेकिन उन्होने ऐसा कभी नही कहा। लद्दाख मे बौद्धो का बहुमत है, लेकिन मैंने कभी बौद्धों के लिये कोई सवाल नही उठाया, वहा की तमाम जनता के हित का सवाल उठाया। मैं चाहता हू कि आज शेख साहब की तरफ से लद्दाख के लोगो की उन्नति की गारटी मिलनी चाहिए, बौद्धो के लिये गारन्टी मिलनी चाहिए, उनकी तरक्की के लिये कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। आज तक झूठ बोल बोल कर हम से कहा गया कि हम यह करेंगे, हम वह करेंगे, लेकिन कुछ नही किया गया। गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन की सिफारिशो को लागू करेंगे, लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ।

अब यह कहा जाता है कि आप के एक बड़े प्रतिनिधि को मिनिस्टर लिया गया है। जो व्यक्ति मिनिस्टर बने हैं, वे हमारे प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं, लद्दाख की जनता के प्रतिनिधि नही हैं। यह ठीक है कि वे एक बार लद्दाख की सियासत मे आये थे, लेकिन सफल नहीं हुए, उसके बाद चले गये। अब वे राजदूत थे, वहा से लाये गये हैं। मैं उनकी भी नुक्ताचीनी नहीं करता हूं, वह काम करेंगे तो हम जरूर देखेंगे कि वे कैसा काम करते हैं। हम को यह भी देखना होगा कि वे जनता के सामने जाते हैं या हमेशा ही इसी तरह से मत्री बनते रहेंगे।

16 05 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair.*]

अभी तक जम्मू-काश्मीर की मंत्री-परिषद् में हमारा कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं और न प्रदेश को एडवोकेट्स में हमारी कोई राय ली गई। फिर मैं ही एक ऐसा आदमी था जो वहा पर मौजूद था, लेकिन मुझ से भी नही पूछा गया, केवल जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोगों की राय ले ली गई। जो जम्मू के एम० पी० थे या काश्मीर के एम० पी० थे, वे तो इसकी प्रशसा करेंगे ही, क्योंकि उनको तो सब कुछ मिल चुका है उनके चार मिनिस्टर हो गये, उनको और क्या चाहिए। तरक्की के लिए जितना पैसा चाहिए, वह उनको मिल गया, इस लिये वे इसकी प्रशसा करते हैं। आप करेंगे कि मैं कांग्रेस का हो कर ऐसी बात कहता हू—मैं अभी भी कांग्रेस में हू, दूसरी किसी पार्टी के साथ नही हू, लेकिन मुझे भी जनता के सामने जाना है, उनका हित करना है, उससे बात लेना है। मैं अगले चुनाव में आने वाला नही हू, लेकिन मैं लद्दाख के लोगो को इस तरह से नही छोड सकता हू। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लिये जो कुर्बानी दी है, उसको किसी ने नही देखा। आज प्रधान मत्री भुट्टो चाहे जो कहना हो, लेकिन जम्मू-काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है, उसको हिन्दुस्तान से कोई अलग नही कर सकता। मैं तो यह कहूगा कि भुट्टो साहब शिमला समझौते के अन्तर्गत भारत के साथ दोस्ती करें, इस तरह की बाते करने से उनको कोई फायदा नही होगा। और इसी तरह की बातें करते रहे तो जिस तरह से उन्होंने बंगला देश को खोया, पाकिस्तान के और हिस्से भी उसी तरह से उनके हाथ से निकल जायेंगे। लद्दाख और जम्मू के लोग कुछ भी कहें, यह उनका अन्दरूनी मामला है, हम अपने आप ही उन मामलों को निबटायेंगे, उनको हस्तक्षेप करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

*SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the recent accord that has been arrived at between the Kashmir leader, Sheikh Abdullah, and the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Sir, we have ushered in a new political era in Jammu and Kashmir with Sheikh Abdullah assuming the office of Chief Ministership.

Many hon. Members who preceded me referred to Article 370 of the Constitution under which the State of Jammu and Kashmir enjoys a special status. I am of the view that Article 370 of the Constitution is necessary and the State of Jammu and Kashmir should continue to enjoy special facilities. I have the least objection to this constitutional provision. Some Members also apprehended that other States also might start demanding such special facilities. At the time when our Constitution was formulated, the Constitution-makers were guided more by the defence of the country when it became free than by certain exigencies that might arise in future. Immediately after India became free, the country was partitioned. Our constitution-makers in those circumstances, had certain guide-lines before them. At that time they had to conceive of the Central Government as the foremost organ in ensuring the security of the country.

Our hon. Defence Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, might remember the atmoshphere prevailing then in the country. If he is now asked who he is, he will say that he is a Punjabi. Similarly, if we ask our friend Shri H N Mukherjee, he will say that he is a Bengali. Sheikh Abdullah himself will say that he is a Kashmiri. Our Minister of External Affairs, Shri Chavan, will say that he is a Maharashtrian. I will say that I am a Dravidian At the same time when our Constitution was formulated, the diverse cultures and different languages of the country were not in the minds of our constitution-makers. They were not determined to ensure full protection to the different languages and cultures in our country.

They thought of giving constitutional protection to the State of Jammu and Kashmir by incorporating article 370, in view of the then prevalent political climate there. Having said this, I would like to state that, when other States ask for more powers from the Centre, it should not become a question of political parties. If the Congress Party is in power throughout the country and if it so happens that one of the constituent units ruled by the Congress Party, it may be euphemistically termed as legitimate demand. But if it so happens that a State ruled by an Opposition Party asks for more powers, it may be termed as demand for extra-constitutional rights. I am unable to appreciate this kind of contradiction in political thinking. It is strange that the demands of a daughter are treated as necessities by her parents, but if she claims something after she has become a daughter-in-law, it is treated as demand for certain rights for which she is not eligible.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to say that the entire climate—political, economic and social—in our country has changed. I would only be voicing the feelings of all the young people in our country if I say that the present time is ripe for convening a new Constituent Assembly comprised of the elected representatives of the people to formulate a new Constitution which will truly represent and reflect the aspirations and ambitions of the new generation in whose hands lies the security and prosperity of our country. I am sure that the new Constituent Assembly will naturally give adequate protection to the interests of the constituent units of the country.

In conclusion, while thanking you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this Debate, I would again

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. D. Somasundaram]

repeat the imperative necessity for giving a new Constitution to the country.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Khozhikode): Sir, the status of Jammu and Kashmir and the process of integration of the State with our country has been a very delicate and ticklish issue for decades. This thorny problem has defied solution ever since independence, though several attempts have been made at different junctures Now, after long this deadlock has been broken, a positive step forward has been taken and an accord has been reached between our Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah. I am, therefore, happy that this accord has been arrived at between the Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah.

The Prime Minister has spelt out the objectives of this accord with Sheikh Abdullah very clearly. She said at Banswara in Rajasthan on the 6th of last month:

> "The basic question in Kashmir was not handing over power to any individual, but averting confrontation."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Later on, she denied that. She said that she did not use the word "confrontation".

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: She said very clearly that the objective of this accord was to avoid confrontation. Therefore, I have every hope that this objective will be achieved and this will be a step forward in that direction and that we will be able to normalise the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

I must say here, to avoid any misunderstanding that Kashmir accord has only vindicated the stand of my party, the Indian Union Muslim League which from the very beginning consistently held that accession of Jammu and Kashmir was complete. Together with this, we had advocated always that all promises made at the time of accession must be fulfilled. I mean that we always desired to have special treatment meted out to the State of Jammu and Kashmir because of historical reasons.

Today, when it is said that article 370 of the Constitution will be maintained and acted upon, I say, our stand which has been a consistent stand, has only been endorsed. The Prime Minister herself has said recently that article 370 will now become a permanent article in our Constitution. This has been done in spite of maintaining the supremacy of the Supreme Court over Jammu and Kashmir and also maintaining the supremacy of the Election Commission. Therefore, I feel, this is a happy blending of realities. But I would like to add a word of caution and say that we have to proceed very carefully.

It has to be seen how far confrontation will end. I say this because, as far as Sheikh Saheb is concerned, though his is a great personality, though he has made sacrifices for the cause of Jammu and Kashmir all these years, he has been a bundle of contradictions. This has to be taken into account and we have to proceed very carefully. No doubt, he has given up his demand for self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir, he also does not say now that Pakistan is a party to the dispute. It is not his desire also now to go back to 1953 position. He does not demand new elections and a fresh Assembly. No doubt all these things have been given up and he has climbed down considerably. I know, that because of his contradictions, there is a section that does not agree with his position and he has been recently losing ground as far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. Now, when there has been climbing down on his part and, I hope, his climbing down has not been to achieve power and his climbing down has been with sincerity to see that all matters in Jammu and Kashmir are

'settled' and a new era of normalisation of relations starts. Only time can judge what future is going to be.

I would also desire that the Government must take note of the situation that now exists in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and that we must not over-simplify matters, as the Minister of Health, Dr. Karan Singh, pointed out. What I mean is that once an accord has been reached with Sheigh Sanheb, we must not take everything for granted. There are some powerful elements in the State of Jammu and Kashmir like Moulvi Farook and Maulana Maswoodi who do not very much agree with this accord that has been reached. Therefore, keeping up the principles of democracy, we must try to see that we open a dialougue with them also and try to carry with us those elements in Jammu and Kashmir who are not with us at the present juncture so that the accord may be much wider-based and much more complete. This has to be done by discussion and persuations and not by supression and opression.

I say this because recently a call for hartal was given for 28th of last month against the accord. Our papers no doubt said that hartal was a complete failure. But I have got here papers from Srinagar itself, *Aftab* and *Azan*, the local daily urdu papers, which say that hartal was to great extent successful. Even Sheikh Abdullah has not hidden this fact He has very clearly accepted the fact and said recently on 2nd of this month at Srinagar—I quote from Times of India:

> 'Sheikh Abdullah criticised All India Radio and Delhi Television for not giving a correct picture of the response Srinagar gave to the hartal call.
>
> He said, "The media should not have hesitated to broadcast that some shops remained closed and some groups of young men indulged in violence. No harm would have been done by admitting this. India should have confidence in herself and should not build a structure on untruths."

Therefore, it shows that there is an elenment which is opposed to this accord. What I would desire is that there should be a dialogue with them and they should also be taken with us, so that this accord will be complete and lasting. We desire that confrontation with the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be avoided for all times to come. Therefore, I earnestly hope that the Prime Minister, together with Shri Sheikh Abdullah, will act in this direction and see that, while they go forward, they carry not only the people of our country but also all the people of Jammu and Kashmir, along with them :

मैं अकेला ही चला था जानिबे मंज़िल।
मगर लोग आते रहे और कारवां बनता गया ।।

: میں اکیلا ہی چلا تھا جانب منزل
مگر لوگ آتے رہے اور کارواں بنتا گیا :-

I hope this accord will succeed and will become a caravan with which we can go ahead. That will be in the interest of the people in India and also the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay—Central-South): Mr. Chairman..

SHRI S A. SHAMIM: You never visited Kashmir during the last 20 years.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then what has he to say?

SHRI S. A. KADER: If my hon. friends will allow me to say something, I will finish it as early as possible I would request specially Mr. Piloo Mody to be a little quiet and not indulge in loose gimmicks.

The accord has to be looked from three angles: Constitutionally; the background of Kashmir, and the implication of the acord to Kashmir as well as to India Constitutionally, enough has been said. and I do not want to go into this matter.

[Shri S. A. Kader]

About the background, we have to go into that. I fully agree with my hon. friend, Shri Shamim, that Sheikh Abdullah was not only a fighter but he was also against the partition of India. In Jammu and Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah's leadership started from 1930 and it was there he galvanised the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Although the Muslim League succeeded under the *nara* of the two-nation theory, Islamic Nation and all that, they could not succeed in Jammu and Kashmir because of the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah. Sheikh Abdullah has been secular in outlook right from the beginning, even during the time of the attack on Kashmir. Why was Kashmir attacked? It was clearly seen by Jinnah who had to run away from Kashmir cutting short his programme to one day—just before Partition he had gone to Kashmir and the Programme was for three days but it was cut short to one day and he had to leave Srinagar hurriedly—and so the Pakistanis thought that, as long as Sheikh Abdulla was there, Kashmir would not accede to Pakistan. Hence, there was the attack

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why is he going into the historical background? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S A. KADER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask you one question? Does an over-developed body mean a developed mind?

SHRI S A SHAMIM: In this case, 'yes'.

SHRI S. A KADER: This is the background which we have to take into consideration. As far as Sheikh Abdullah was concerned, he was a nationalist right from the beginning. He was a nationalist even during the time of confrontation or whatever it is with the Central Government; even then, he did not deviate from his nationalism. He wanted solution of Kashmir in a different way. The most charitable aspect is that he thought that, since Kashmir was under dispute between India and Pakistan, and if the Kishmir dispute could be settled, then there could be an amicable settlement between India and Pakistan. Possibly, under some misapprehension he must have taken that line, from which, however, he has now come back. Today it is a happy occasion that he accepts that Kashmir is a part of India.

I was listening to my friend, Shri Kushok Bakula who said something about development. I would only say that Jammu and Kashmir is a State including Ladakh and if any part of the State is not developed, then it is not a development of the State at all. It is only a paralytic development. Some way, if any area of India is left out either on regional grounds or on communal grounds and other parts progress, that will not be a healthy progress. It will be a paralytic progress Therefore, it is in the interests of Jammu and Kashmir itself that the Ladakh area is well looked after and developed properly. I am sure that a person like Sheikh Abdullah as we all know him, will never tolerate that certain parts should be developed and other parts should languish. Therefore, I would only request my friend to please leave aside this suspicion because it is said:

संशयात्मा विनश्यति

If you give place to suspicions, then you will lose your soul. This is the meaning of this Sanskrit verse.

The same request I would also make to my friend over there, Shri Vajpayee. I was listening to my friend, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait. He spoke about everything except one thing....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That will hurt his electorate.

SHRI S. A. KADER: This accord should have hurt two people. One is Mr Bhutto in Pakistan and another is Mr. Vajpayee in India....

SHRI S A. SHAMIM: How about Sulaiman Saheb?

SHRI S. A. KADER: Those of us who were in Indian politics would remember how the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim League had both abused each other and they both abused the Congress but in the central and provincial legislatures both voted for the British Government. So also, Mr. Vajpayee on the one side and Mr. Bhutto on the other side are both hurt because of this accord. Therefore, I would say that this type of opposition either here in this House or in Kashmir will always be there and it is for this House to demonstrate that as far as Kashmir is concerned...

SHRI PILOO MODY: March 6.

SHRI S. A. KADER: Kashmir and India are one and they will always be one and there cannot be any difference or discord between Kashmir and India.

My friend, Mr. Mukherjee, spoke about India being a multi-national country. I do not know what is the basis of multi-nationalism. Multi-nationalism may be on the ground of religion. Multi-nationalism may be on the ground of language. Multi-nationalism may be on the ground of geography. But, as far as India is concerned, although it has so many communities and so many languages, there is only one nation and that is called the Indian nation and there is no other nation. This is possibly a totally different concept to which we do not subscribe.

I am quite sure that this accord will be welcomed by all well-wishers of this country as well as Jammu and Kashmir and I am quite sure that Sheikh Abdullah will prove that he means what he has spoken and if you want Sheikh Abdullah to succeed, it will be our duty to strengthen his hands and not to cast suspicion so that he may take Kashmir along with Jammu, Ladakh and India on the path of progress.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I warmly welcome this accord, for I consider it as a triumph of an attitude of pargmatism and of a sense of realism in our politics and politicians. It requires a certain amount of courage, confidence and magnanimity on both sides to come to such an accord, and I must say that the people of this country, by and large, will express their sense of not only satisfaction and gratitude, but if I may say so, a certain sense of relief that the still waters in Kashmir particularly have been again flowing in the right direction. Sir, some of my esteemed friends from the Opposition have been complaining as to why they were not taken into confidence at the time of the negotiations.

I must say, Sir, I feel amazed and rather amused. Because, after all, these are very delicate negotiations. So, when there are delicate negotiations which are going on in an atmosphere of greater and greater understanding, how does one expect the Government and the leaders on behalf of the Government to go on briefing the opposition and taking their advice?

After all, Sir, either Parliament says 'Yes' or 'No'; we say it is 'good' or 'bad'; but to say that they should have been consulted beforehand is rather expecting too much. I do not think that any Government in any democratic country would do that to any opposition.

Now, Sir, I do not view this Accord at all from any narrow or formal legalistic angles, nor even from any formal or constitutional aspects—not that they are unimportant—but, Sir, after all, Constitutions are not Constitutions because they are the product of a fine brain of a legal pundit. Constitutions are Constitutions, and Constitutions become workable because they reflect the aspirations of the people. They respect the political will of the people and reflect what the people will not tolerate in their particular polity.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

After all, the Constitution is made by the people, and if the Constitution falls short of certain aspirations and certain expectations of the people, the very people have got a right to make amends to go forward in the direction of the ideals so beautifully enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution.

Having said that, may I say, I must particularly underline two or three lines of the Prime Minister's statement of the 24th February, where she said about Sheikh Abdullah. I quote:

> "His commitment to basic national ideals and objectives had remained unchanged. He reaffirmed that the accession of the State to the Indian Union was final and irrevocable."

But, Sir, more than the Prime Minister's comments, what touches me and I am sure what touches the hearts of millions and millions of our countrymen is what Sheikh Abdullah says in his letter to the Prime Minister. I quote.

> "The accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India is not a matter in issue."

And, Sir, the sentence which particularly touches me comes a little further, when he says: why he has come down from a particular position, from what he said in 1953. He says, as it were, 'I am prepared to step down not one step, but several steps'. Why? Because, it is, as he says, for the well-being of the people of the State, which I have always considered as my sacred trust'. So, this is the fine motivation behind Sheikh Abdulla's stepping down and agreeing to certain points when the Prime Minister of the Government of India rightly said that although certain concessions and a certain compromise have to be there in the agreement, the clock cannot be put back; and Sheikh Saheb agreed to that, because,—let us not forget that,—Sheikh Saheb considered the Chief Ministership as only a means to an end, the end being the discharge of duty for meeting this sacred trust, and that is why he has got into this position, for the well-being of the people of Kashmir.

Now, Sir, I feel very happy, I feel very relieved and I feel very hopeful about this accord. I feel happy because an old sore is removed, happy again because the weight of a queer *status quo* has at long last been lifted, happy, moreover, because the political stream in Kashmir has started flowing again. A sense of relief is there, because, Sheikh Abdullah is back again on the stage. If I may say so, it is futile to go ahead without him and it would be foolish to ignore him. Can you ever imagine the Play Hamlet, without the Prince Hamlet? Likewise, can you have a Kashmir, without the acknowledged leader of Kashmir, very much in the forefront and very much on the stage?

Now, Sir, our hope is that forces of secularism will be strengthened and unity of the nation will be fostered. But, there are certain misgivings in some quarters that this accord may lead to what is termed Balkanisation. If I may say so, the fears may be genuine, but the fears are definnitely ill-founded.

When we look at the whole background, when we look at the ideological philosophy behind the whole thing, I do not think we are going in for "Balkanisation". Indeed, this is a step in the direction of strengthening the nation.

Sir, some of the friends have rightly said that some critics who spoke today have not mentioned Bhutto and some others who mentioned Bhutto only mentioned Bhutto and Jan Sangh. I view this accord a little differently. I say, this accord has to be viewed from the international angle as well. Only this morning we read a small news-item that Peking also considers this accord as very wrong and bad. Therefore, we know now the obvious international leanings on this

point. If Pakistan and China do not want it, it is not because they are really interested in the people of Kashmir but because they are jealous of the kind of democratic polity that we have established on the Indian sub-continent, and they are not able to see the progress of democracy, socialism and secularism in India.

Sir, if it is an accord born out of our strength and not of our weakness, born out of our confidence and not of diffidence, then I ask these questions to the critics of this accord: Are we afraid of Sheikh Abdullah or the people of Kashmir? Do we fear that they will one day go out of the Union? Do we apprehend that they will perhaps dominate over us? If we have these fears we do not deserve to be a Union; we do not deserve to be a free nation. We do not deserve to be a democratic nation. But far from having these apprehensions, I believe, this accord starts a wonderful and welcome experiment in the direction of socialism, secularism and democracy. As my friend, Mr. Shamim said, Sheikh Abdullah is really a living symbol of this force. But even after Sheikh Abdullah is not on the scene, I am quite sure, on the foundations laid by Sheikh Sahib and the Government of India and the people of India through the consent of this House today, the near future generations will be able to go ahead on these lines and strengthen this accord in the directions we wanted it to go.

Sir, much is made of Article 370 because it is said a separate and special status is given to Kashmir. But let me tell you, it is not the Constitution of India which has given Kashmir its special status. Indeed, it is the very special and peculiar circumstances of Kashmir that were incorporated into the Indian Constitution through Article 370 and as long as those peculiar and special circumstances remain this Article will have to remain in the Constitution. I am one of those who believe and say that let this Article remain on the Constitutional book until by course of events we create a climate of confidence so that as the time passes the need for Article 370 automatically gets evaporated.

Finally, I would say if we have started this dialogue with Sheikh Abdullah—and I say it with all sincerity and without bringing in any political overtures—who as the Prime Minister herself has admitted, has had a feeling of bitternes, then we should show similar magnanimity and generosity so that history should not tell 20 years later that the powers that we did not start a dialogue with other national leaders who are fighting perhaps against Government today but also fighting for certain values which they hold very dear to their hearts.

My conclusion is this Kashmir is a beautiful land but a land consisting of so many poor people. When I was only eight years old I had an opportunity of visiting Kashmir. That was back in 1936. But since Independence I have not yet had the privilege of going to Kashmir. But, it is very much in my heart not only because it has a beautiful land-scape but also because of the ties of friendship and the ties of secularism and democrary with which the peole of that area have bound the people of this country.

Sir, before I sit, coming as I do from Ahmedabad and Gujarat, I must remember with a certain sense of anguish and sorrow the late Bahen Mridula Sarabhai. I only wish she was alive to see this happy end of a very fine accord which the Government of India have made with Kashmir leaders. Mridula Bahen would have been rejoicing at the way things are moving. With these words I welcome once again this accord.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this accord whole heartedly. I think Mr. Shamim would be kind enough to allowe me...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I am all for the accord.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: I know that Mr. Shamim has been extremely voluble, about it and what I am going to say is a part of what he has said and I will just add one more line to it. In this accord, I personally feel that our country, apart from solving a very old international problem, that was so close to us, has also blazed a historic trial, if I may put it that way, inasmuch as that for the future, we have shown a way, wherein, people from different regions can reach an accord and exist together. Article 370, has all along been in our Constitution, but has remained more or less a pious hope and it is only today, after this accord has been reached, that Article 370 has come into its own. The limitations of Article 370 that it would apply only to Kashmir would, I hope, some day in the future, prove that this particular approach might help to form a better comity of people in South East Asia. That is my hope and that is why, I welcome this accord. Thank you.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we had a fairly lengthy debate and the various points raised—legal, constitutional, political—have been dealt with by most speakers on both sides of the House, for a change. The hope that I had expressed earlier that the Jan Sangh would show an understanding of the background, the spirit and the benefits of the accord has been belied. This is evidence of their chauvinistic policies and authoritarian outlook. They cannot understand that bitterness can be overcome by seeing things in the larger perspective and by moving forward in trust.

16.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The understanding that has been reached is within the framework of the Indian Constitution which, while ensuring that the Union functions effectively, is sufficiently broad-based and flexible to accommodate special requirements and situations and to provide ample scope for the socio-economic development of constituent States.

Some Members spoke of autonomy. This seems to have become a catch word. Our Constitution provides for a strong Centre, yet it gives considerable autonomy to the States. It is wholly wrong to think that constitutional arrangements stifle the States in any way.

None of us can claim to be as great as Mahatma Gandhi but I can assure Hanumanthaiyah who is not here just now, that we are not subjective when we talk of Centre-State relations Without a strong Centre, how can the States hold together? If each State looks only to its own interests, how will the weaker States be helped? All our States are inter-dependent and each needs something from the other The Centre is the thread which binds them together. At present, most States, in fact, I would say all States, find it useful to have someone on whom they can lay the blame for whatever they are unable to do, for their shortcomings

I believe in diversity and decentralisation. Individuals, groups and States should be able to develop their personalities and their resources. Local initiative and talent should be encouraged. But I believe equally in unity Without a strong Centre there would be no united country. What freedom would the States then share? State autonomy should be inseparable from national strength. Any demands

in the name of autonomy which are incompatible with national strength will not be acceptable to the people of our country.

I can assure the hon. Member opposite, from the DMK, that we have never called him or anyone names. Nor shall we do so. But, if anybody works for or propagates a policy which weakness the nation, we must say so.

Shri Hanumanthaiya was in great form yesterday, but he indulged in a flight of fancy when he compared Chief Ministers to ants. One of the books which made an impression on me when I was a child was *Macterlinck's Life of the Ant* Ants may be small, but they are industrious creatures and their communities are very disciplined and highly organised. I do not know to which of these qualities Shri Hanumanthaiya was referring.

Many members have spoken about art. 370, either in criticism or in explanation or in support As has been said, this is a specific provision made for Jammu and Kashmir in our Constitution taking into account the historical and political factors which prevail in the State It lays down a procedure for the progressive extension to the State of the remaining provisions of the Constitution with the concurrence of its Government This has been working satisfactorily all these years, and several important and necessary provisions have been applied to the State in this manner. There is no reason to assume that further extension of provisions to the State is ruled out. Given mutual trust and confidence, there is bound to be mutual appreciation of the needs of the State and the Centre (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vajpayee made much of a particular sentence I used the other day. It is characteristic of the Opposition to try to find a word on which to trip us—ignoring the spirit and the substance.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why Opposition?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: From now on, do not use words; use gestures!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: My observations on the present status of art. 370, to which Shri S. N. Mishra took execption, are based upon the Supreme Court's decision of 1970.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What? Please quote.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I had quoted it earlier. I had said so the other day also.

What I said was that because the State's Constituent Assembly, which completed its work in 1956, did not suggest deletion or modification of art. 370, it therefore became a part of our Constitution, and this position was confirmed by the Supreme Court in 1970. The agreement has not brought about any new situation as regards art. 370.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now there is no Constituent Assembly in India, so the Constitution of India cannot be changed or amended? That is no argument.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not saying it cannot be changed ..

SHRI PILOO MODY: She is saying it can be changed. I am saying it cannot be changed.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: It is as permanent as any other article.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is what I said earlier also. From what I have said about this article, it is clear that there is no question of any surrender, as alleged in some quarters, nor is there any loosening of the ties that bind the Centre and Jammu and Kashmir State. This is clear from the very

[Smt. Indira Gandhi]

fact that no such consequences flowed during all these years since art. 370 was incorporated. It is not correct to allege that this will create a precedent for other States. A distinctive constitutional features in respect of Jammu and Kashmir is that it has its own Constitution supplementing the Union Constitution and the specific provision in art. 370.

There is some talk of mysterious, secret, clauses. I said the other day—and I should like to repeat—that there are no such secret clauses.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What a shame! What a shame!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I first saw Sheikh Saheb in 1934 leading a procession. He was sitting on a pony so small—I do not know whether the pony was small or it merely looked small in comparison—that his feet were hardly off the ground. Even so, he managed to look dignified and every inch a leader. He was attracted to the message of national freedom, civil liberties and religious equalities which our national movement propagated and this became the guideline of his own National Conference which mobilised the people of Kashmir. If he remained with India and enabled the people of the State to cast their lot with India, it was because of our party's ideals and policies. If we had followed the policy of the Jana Sangh I do not think the people of Kashmir would have chosen to accede to India.

Hon. Member Shri Shamim has already spoken on this subject with emotion... (*Interruptions*).

A reference has been made and is being made to subsequent events. There is no point in harking back to past misunderstandings and past mistakes. There were some internal developments which necessitated certain action. When we found that there was a change in the approach we did not hesitate to open the door to reconciliation and cooperation. I should like to draw the attention of hon. members who talk about any other dialogue to this last sentence. The opportunity was provided by Sheikh Abdullah with his readiness to join the main stream of national life and to bring his experience and idealism into the task of strengthening the democratic and secular fabric of our country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is your party members who are asking for dialogue.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sheikh Abdullah has categorically stated that he always believed that the well being and the future of Kashmir lie with the Indian Union. His reiteration that accession is not an issue and that plebiscite has become irrelevant has had beneficial consequences. Even those who had expressed reservation on the fact of accession have now come to accept its finality. The decision of the Plebiscite Front to change its objectives and its name sets doubts at rest. The existence of the Plebiscite Front had encouraged hostile elements outside the country. This should now end. But it is true that this does not mean that there will be no hostility. We have to take it in our stride and meet it. I have no doubt that Sheikh Sahib will do so.

SHRI PILOO MODY: ... With Shamim's help.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I certainly hope Shamim will help. Why not? I should like the House to show its appreciation of Sheikh Abdullah's vision. This latest example of his statemanship is worthy of his record as a vetaran of our freedom struggle. We should not underestimate his difficulties and he should not

underestimate the difficulties we face here. Perhaps that was why it took us long, so that we could create an atmosphere in which an agreement and understanding of this kind would be welcomed by almost all the people. We have succeeded in this. It is up to us to see that this atmosphere is not changed or damaged in Kashmir and it is also up to us to see how we can help Sheikh Sahib in every way in overcoming the difficulties which he will face.

I should also like to refer to the constructive part played by Mirza Afzal Beg during the discussions. His deep knowledge of the law, his sound political judgement were invaluable in reaching a satisfactory and realistic accord. Syed Mir Qasim played a notable part in negotiations through his self-effacing devotion to the larger interest. Shri Parthasarthi showed great patience and was ably assisted by Shri Balakrishnan. Sardar Swaran Singh's knowledge of the political scene and his vast experience with negotiations stood him in good stead in dealing with this delicate task.

I am glad that our hon. friend Shri Mavalankar referred to Mridula Sarabhai. I should like to inform him that before her illness, we had discussed these matters and she was aware that an understanding was being reached. So it was not as if she were in the dark regarding what was happening. I know that she was very happy at the outcome.

We are all deeply concerned with the development of the two regions of Jammu and Ladakh. Dr. Karan Singh gave an account of the work undertaken in Jammu. Kushak Bakula who spoke just now felt that nothing has been done for Ladakh. This is not wholly correct. There has been development, but it is true that it is nowhere near adequate. I have taken special interest in these areas and have been visiting these regions regularly, even the most outlaying areas. During the discussions with Sheikh Abdullah I made it a point to mention the anxieties and difficulties of these regions and of certain sections of the people even in the valley. In recent months Sheikh Saheb himself has toured these regions and he assured me of his own awareness and his desire to treat all regions equitably. The composition of his Cabinet reflects this concern for Jammu and Ladakh.

There is a special situation in Jammu and Kashmir not only because of its own Constitution or of its Muslim majority but, as Dr. Karan Singh rightly pointed out, it has been the main battle field during repeated aggressions against us. All the three regions of the State have borne the brunt of the attack. All sections of the State population have fought valiantly for the national cause. I should like particularly to mention the brave Gujjars, Bakarwals and Gaddis. These are communities which have suffered much poverty and hardship. They deserve all the help we can give them by way of education and employment. I hope adequate attention will be given to their problems.

I do not think I need dwell on the other points raised in the debate. As I said, most of them have been answered. I should like to revert to the point I have already made, that the understanding has to be viewed in the larger context of the need for adopting a conciliatory approach in resolving problems facing the country. A problem that has been with us for a generation should be solved when we have the ability and opportunity to do so.

Although the Opposition loses no occasion to attribute motives to us and our Party, it has always been our endeavour to solve problems in the larger national interest. It is obvious that in this case also our party unit in Kashmir and our party at the national level has not thought of its own interest but only how to consolidate the unity and strength of our country.

[Smt. Indira Gandhi]

Let us not expect miracles and an immediate total ending of tension. Much as we all desire this, life is a series of problems. And solutions give rise to new difficulties of one kind or another. But an achievement based on understanding and confidence strengthens us to face challenges. It is in this spirit that we should look at this understanding. Once again I should like to thank all the hon. Members who have given it such warm support and shown appreciation of it. A few have not but the vast majority in the House and outside have shown appreciation and support and I thank them all. On behalf of you all I should like to send our good wishes to Shiekh Abdullah in the tasks ahead.

17 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY. I would like to add our good wishes to Mr. Shamim also.

MR. SPEAKER: There are some substitute motions, one by Shri Vajpayee. He conveys his regret at his absence. He does not mean any disrespect, he is attending the rally of his party.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 24th February, 1975 in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, resolves that the process of integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India going on during last more than two decades be carried further and the State be brought at par with the other States of India."(2)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5] **[7.04 hrs.**

AYES

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal

Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

*Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Pandeya, Dr Laxminarain

Sharma, Shri R. R.

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Alagesan, Shri O. V.

Ambesh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Arvind Netam, Shri

Austin, Dr Henry

Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Banamali Babu, Shri

Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhargava, Shri Basheswar Nath

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Huda, Shri Noorul
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri, Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri M. K.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukherjee Shri Samar
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patil, Shri E V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Quresi, Shri Mohd Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri M Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P Narasimha
Richhariya, Dr Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sangliana, Shri
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri Era
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Dr Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla Shri B R.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Singh, Shri D N.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

17.05 hrs.

Ayes 8; Noes 191.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there is another Substitute Motion moved by Shri Surendra Mohanty.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY. I press it.

MR. SPEAKER: I put the Substitute Motion moved by Shri Surendra Mohanty to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, there is the Substitute Motion No. 1 moved by Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami. I put it to the vote of the House.

The question is

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely.—

"This House, having considered the Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 24th February, 1975, in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, approves of it.' (1)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 6] **[17.08 hrs.**

AYES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Davit, Shri T. H.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES: Sarvshri Tarkeshwar Pandey, Genda Singh and Jagannath Pahadia.

Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K M
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jamiluriahman, Shri Md
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhedra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamble, Shri T. D
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Malaviya, Shri K. D
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P V G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Ranabahadur Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha

Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Isbaque
Sangliana, Shri
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sezhiyan, Shri Era
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shamim, Shri S. A.
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Suryanarayan, Shri K
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D N.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Berwa, Shri Onkarlal
Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
*Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

MR. SPEAKER. The result of the division is: Ayes 189, Noes 8

The motion was adopted.

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*Wrongly voted for Noes.
†The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES
Sarvshri Banamali Babu, Genda Singh and Jagjiwan Ram

17.10 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri K Raghu Ramaiah) Sir, I beg to move*

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act 1952 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *in the Chair*].

I may bring to the notice of the hon House that, when the Amendment Bill of 1973 was brought forward, my predecessor expressed the opinion that it was his intention to bring forward soon a comprehensive measure extending the period of requisition and also making some changes in regard to compensation This Bill is a result of that

Under the amending Act 1970, as amended by the Amendment Bill of 1973, requisitioning in respect of properties requisitioned prior to March 1970 would come to an end by 10 March 1975 The House will appreciate that many of the properties under requisition are either for Defence or are being used for other public purposes Although the intention was not to keep these properties too long, we could not help because the paucity of funds has put a constraint on construction work Unless we are able to construct buildings for various purposes for which earlier the properties have been requisitioned, it is not possible to de-requisition. Particularly in the case of Defence, valuable installations have been made, and the House will agree that it would be desirable to continue to keep these under requisition till such time as we are able to make alternative arrangements Similarly, in regard to properties held under requisition for various other public purposes, for the same reason it has not been found possible to de-requisition them. Wherever it is possible, we have been de-requisitioning and wherever it is feasible, we have been acquiring properties also But in many cases it has not been possible Therefore, there is really no alternative but to continue the provision of requisition for the period mentioned in the Bill

In regard to compensation, the House will appreciate that the rental values of properties have gone up, and many of these properties have been under requisition for a considerably long time The owners of these properties have been agitating either for de-requisitioning of the properties or for an enhancement of compensation Now a provision has been made in this Bill for a quinquennial revision and that will go, to some extent, to satisfy the urges of the property-owners

These are the two salient features of this Amendment Bill which I am placing before the House for consideration I hope, the House will agree to take this into consideration

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

'That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, as

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Mr. Noorul Huda.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act was passed in 1973 extending the period of requisition from 3 years to 5 years. Now, the hon. Minister has come to this House with an amendment by which the period is proposed to be extended and also for a further revision of the compensation payable and has proposed a quinquennial revision.

I am not able to understand why in the last 35 years this law has undergone as many as, I think, six revisions and everytime, the period of requisition is being extended from year to year. I would like to know from the Minister and the Government whether the various clauses of this Act have been properly implemented.

We also know that in certain areas vested interests have come up and from our experience, we have found that small owners and small people from whom requisition of land or property or buildings have been made by the Defence Ministry and other departments have suffered a loss. Either adequate compensation has not been paid to them or payment of compensation has been delayed to such an extent that these small owners have suffered and are still suffering for lack of adequate compensation.

As I was saying, the period of retention has been extended from time to time and now the proposal has come to extend it from 5 to 10 years and we know that after 3 or 5 years again the Government will come up with another amendment that it be extended by another five years or so. Bringing this sort of legislation in this House again and again, I believe, would not serve the purpose of either the Government or the people whose interests are affected.

In this connection, I would like to cite an example. Just near about Silchar, 3 miles from Silchar, a place called Ramnagar in Cachar District, a few hundreds of bighas of land from the poor and middle-class peasantry were requisitioned by the Defence authorities for a big defence installation and the peasantry of that area had to wait for long years to get a proper compensation from the defence people. Secondly, this land which was acquired for defence purposes is lying idle for the last 8 or 10 years or more and when the small peasants and landless people of that area want to cultivate the land on payment of rental to the Defence Ministry authorities, they are not being allowed to do so. That is the way the Defence Department and officers concerned are dealing with the people over there. They are requisitioning particular lands and properties and building for defence purposes but they are not utilising the same buildings or lands or properties for Defence. They are lying fallow; they are lying idle. The peasantry is being affected. Government should see that the provisions and the different clauses of the Act are implemented with due regard to the interests of the people in respect of whom these requisitions are made for defence purposes and for other departments of the Government. There should be distinction between Defence Ministry and other Ministries also. For Army and other Defence purposes lands and buildings are required. For Works and Housing and other Ministries this thing cannot be equated. Lands and buildings required for defence purposes should be requisitioned and proper compensation paid but for PWD and other departments the same provision should not apply and there should be distinction.

With these words, I would make an observation that there should be no

[Shri Noorul Huda]

delay in paying compensation for those people from whom properties are requisitioned. I would urge upon Government to see that laws are implemented in the interest of the people and not only in the interest of defence or other ministries concerned. Thank you.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज): चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो बिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने पेश किया है यह मुल्क के लिये एक अच्छा कदम है। रिक्वीजीशन और एक्वीजीशन एक्ट बहुत सालो से मुल्क मे लागू है। पर जहां तक मुझे याद है 1973 में एक तरमीमी बिल पास किया गया था जिसकी मियाद मार्च के आखिर मे खत्म होने वाली है। जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है यह सही बात है कि बहुत सी जायदादे डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट, मिलिटरी या और दूसरे विभागो के कब्जे मे है मुल्क के फलाह और बेहबूदी के लिये। यह जरूरी भी है कि जमीन तो क्या मौका आने पर लोगो ने जान तक दी है, तो जमीन भी देंगे। जिस नाजुक दौर से मुल्क गुजर रहा है ऐसी हालत मे इस बिल की सख्त जरूरत थी और मुल्क की मआशी हालत को देखते हुए, चीजो की कमी को देखते हुए चाहे खाने की चीजे हो चाहे निर्माण की चीज हो मसलन मकान बनाने के लिये सीमेंट, लोहा वगैरह, इन सब की इस वक्त देश मे कमी है, इसमे दो राये नही हैं। पर जब इतनी इकोनामिक क्राइसेस मे हम लोग गुजर रहे हैं बार-बार बिल्डिंग बनवाना, स्ट्रक्चर बनवाना काफी खर्चे की बात है और सरकार को इकोनामिक दिक्कतें इसमे *पैदा हो सकती हैं। इसीलिये जहां स्ट्रक्चर* बने हुए है या जहां एक्वीजीशन, रिक्वीजीशन किये हैं वह सब रहने चाहिये। या जो जमीन मुल्क के फायदे के लिये ली गई है वह भी सरकार के कब्जे में रहनी चाहिए। पर एक बात कहना चाहता हू कि मुआवजा सही ढंग से मिलना चाहिए। क्योंकि गिरानी बहुत बढ़ गई है, चीजों की कीमत भी बढ़ रही है इसलिये और जरूरी हो गया है कि मुआवजा और बढाया जाय ताकि अवाम से जो चीज आप लें उस का सही दाम उनको आज की मंहगाई को देखते हुए मिल सके।

आपके जरिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हू कि मेरे जिले पूरनिया में रिफ्यूजीज कैम्प के लिये और रिफ्यूजीज के लिये जो बसां या और दूसरे देशो से आये, या नहरे बनी हैं, या हवाई अड्डे बने, या लैटरल रोड बनी, इन सब के लिये हासिल की गई जमीन का मुआवजा सही ढग से अदा नही हुआ, जो कि होना चाहिए। मेरे हल्के मे चाहे ठाकुरगज हो या बहादुरगंज हो या जोकी हाट हो, इनमे जो जमीने ली गई हैं उनका 8, 10 साल से पेमन्ट नही हुआ है। इस पर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात का आश्वासन दे हाउस को कि जो स्ट्रक्चर्स लिये गये है जमीन ली गई है, चाहे वह एक्वायर की गई हो, या रिक्वीजीशन किया गया हो, उसका सही कम्पेनसेशन लोगो को मिलेगा। मुआवजा मुनासिब होना चाहिए, आर्बिट्रेरी नही होना चाहिए। मेरे पास ऐसी मिसाल मौजूद है मेरे हल्के में जो जमीन ली गई एक-एक बीघा की कीमत केवल 100 रु० दी गई। यह कितनी नाइसाफी है कि एक बीघा जमीन 100 रु० मे ली गई। यह ठीक है कि अवाम के लिये, मुल्क के लिये चीज ली जा रही है, लोग देने के लिये तैयार भी हैं, पर यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जिनकी जमीन ली जाती है उनको

मुनासिब मुआवजा बाजार भाव से मिलना चाहिए।

आखिर में भारत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि हर रियासती सरकार को फौरन इस मामले में कहा जाय कि जिनका मुआवजा अब तक बाकी है, जो अभी तक नहीं दिया जा सका है, महंगाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए और चीजों की कमी और कीमत को देखते हुए, मुनासिब और अच्छे ढंग से लोगों को मुआवजा दिया जाय ताकि जिस गरीब की जो चीज ली गई है उसका उचित दाम उसको मिले।

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان (کشن گنج) : یہ دو بل ماسٹر صاحب نے پیش کیا ہے - یہ ملک کے لئے ایک اچھا قدم ہے - ریکوزیشن اور ایکوزیشن ایکٹ بہت سالوں سے ملک میں لاگو ہے - یہ جہاں تک مجھے یاد ہے سنہ ۱۹۷۳ میں ایک ترمیمی بل پاس کیا گیا تھا - جسکو معیاد مارچ کے آخر میں ختم ہونے والی ہے - جیسا ماسٹو صاحب نے کہا ہے یہ صحیح بات ہے کہ بہت سی جائیداد کمرشیل کمرشیاٹمنٹ - مائنری یا اور دوسرے بیوپاروں کے قبضے میں ہے ملک کے فائدے اور بہبودی کے لئے یہ ضروری بھی ہے کہ زمین تو کیا موقعہ آنے پر لوگوں نے جان تک دے دی ہے - تو

زمین بھی دینگے - جس نازک دور سے ملک گزر رہا ہے ایسی حالت میں اس بل کی سخت ضرورت تھی - اور ملک کے معاشی حالات کو دیکھتے ہوئے - چیزوں کی کمی کو دیکھتے ہوئے ، چاہے کھانے کی چیزیں ہوں- چاہے نرمان کی چیزیں ہوں - مثلاً مکان بنانے کے لئے سیمنٹ لوہا وغیرہ ان سب کی اس وقت دیش میں کمی ہے - اس میں دو رائے نہیں ہوں - پر جب ابھی اکانومک کرائسیس سے ہم لوگ گزر رہے ہوں - ہر بار بلڈنگ بنوانا -اسٹرکچر بنوانا - کافی خرچے کی بات ہے - اور سرکار کو اکانومک دقتوں اس سے پیدا ہو سکتی ہیں - اس لئے جہاں اسٹرکچر بنے ہوئے ہیں یا جہاں ایکویجیشن- ریکویجیشن کئے ہیں - وہ سب رہنے چاہئیں- یا جو زمین ملک کے فائدے کے لئے لی گئی ہے وہ بھی سرکار کے قبضے میں رہنی چاہئیے - پر ایک کہنا چاہتا ہوں - کہ معاوضہ صحیح ڈھنگ سے ملنا چاہئیے - کیوں کہ گرانی بہت بڑھ گئی ہے - چیزوں کی قیمت بھی بہت بڑھ رہی ہے ، اس لئے اور ضروری ہوگیا ہے کہ

ملے گا - معاوضہ مناسب ہونا چاہئے - آربیٹریری نہیں ہونا چاہئے - میرے پاس ایسی مثال موجود ہے میرے حلقے میں جو زمین لی گئی ایک ایک بیگھہ کی قیمت صرف ۱۰۰ روپیہ دی گئی - یہ کتنی نا انصافی ہے کہ ایک بیگھہ زمین ۱۰۰ روپیہ میں لی گئی - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ عوام کے لئے ملک کے لئے یہ چیز لی جا رہی ہے لوگ جینے کے لئے تیار بھی ہیں- پر یہ بھی دیکھنا چاہئے کہ جن کی زمین لی جاتی ہے ان کو مناسب معاوضہ بازار بھاؤ سے ملنی چاہئے -

آخر میں بھارت سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہر پارٹی سرکار کو فوراً اس معاملے میں کہا جائے کہ جن کا معاوضہ اب تک باقی ہے جو ابھی تک نہیں دیا جا سکا ہے مہنگائی کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے اور چیزوں کی کمی اور قیمت کو دیکھتے ہوئے مناسب اور اچھے ڈھنگ سے لوگوں کی معاوضہ دیا جائے تاکہ جس غریب کی جو چیز لی گئی ہے اس کا صحیح دام اس کو ملے-]

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

معاوضہ اور بڑھایا جائے - تاکہ عوام سے جو چیز آپ لیں اس کا صحیح صحیح دام ان کو آج کی مہنگائی کو دیکھتے ہوئے مل سکے -

آپ کے ذریعے میں منسٹر صاحب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں - کہ میرے ضلع پورنیہ میں رفیوجیز کیمپ کے لئے اور رفیوجیز کے لئے جو بڑھا اور دوسرے دیشوں سے آئے یا نہریں بنی ہیں یا ہوائی اڈے بنے یا لینڈنگ روڈ بنی - ان سب کے لئے حاصل کی گئی زمین کا معاوضہ صحیح ڈھنگ سے ادا نہیں ہوا جو کہ ہونا چاہئے- میرے حلقے میں چاہے ٹھاکر گنج ہو یا بہادر گنج یا جوکی ہاٹ ہو - زمین لی گئی ہے ان کو دس سال سے پیمنٹ نہیں ہوا- ہے اس پر سرکار کا دھیان جانا چاہئے -منسٹر صاحب اس بات کا آشواسن دیں ہاؤس کو کہ جو ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے لی گئی ہیں یا زمین لی گئی ہے - چاہے وہ اکوائیر کی گئی ہو یا ریزرویشن کیا گیا ہو اس کا صحیح کمپینسیشن لوگوں کو

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बादा) : सभापति महोदय, देश की रक्षा के लिये जमीन, सम्पत्ति, मकान और अपना शरीर, इन सब का कोई महत्व नही है। जब जब देश पर कोई विपत्ति आयी है या आयेगी तो हमारा राष्ट्र, उस पर अपना तन मन धन न्यौछावर करने के लिये खडा हो जाता है। लेकिन किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत किसी सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण करके और उसका दुरुपयोग करना, इसको कोई बर्दाश्त नही कर सकता।

जो विधेयक अभी माननीय निर्माण मत्री ने पेश किया है इसकी उत्पत्ति 1939 मे हुई। 1939 के भारत रक्षा कानून मे इसकी उत्पत्ति हुई। उसके अन्तर्गत कुछ सम्पत्तियो का अर्जन और अधिग्रहण किया गया और समय समय पर उसकी अवधि बढाई गई। 1952 मे पहली बार इसके लिये काम्प्रीहेसिव बिल यहा पर लाया गया। लेकिन मूलभूत सिद्धान्त उसके अन्तर्गत वही था कि देश की रक्षा के लिये और फौजो के आवागमन और निस्तार को देखते हुए जो भी स्थावर सम्पत्ति की आवश्यकता है उसको सरकार अपने कब्जे मे ले ले। सरकार ने कब्जे मे लिया भी। लेकिन दो मूलभूत बाते, जो इसमे खामिया रही, उनकी ओर मै आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हू। पहला, जिसकी भी सम्पत्ति ली गई, स्थावर सम्पत्ति, उसको रिहैबिलिटेट कराने का प्रयत्न नही किया।

सभापति जी, ऐसे तमाम मामले हैं जिनमे सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के पास केवल वही सम्पत्ति थी, वही एक झोपडा और दो-चार बीघा जमीन थी, जिसे ले लिया गया है। आप ने थोडा बहुत कम्पेंसेशन दिया होगा, आप ने थोड़ा बहुत एमाउन्ट दिया होगा, लेकिन उसको कही पर पुनर्वास करने का, रिहैबीलिटेट करने का आप ने कोई प्रयत्न नही किया। इसलिए मेरा यह आग्रह है कि इसमे आप उस तरह के प्राविजन को सम्मिलित कर दीजिए कि किसी की भी भूमि को अगर अधिग्रहण किया जाये, तो उसे रिहैबीलिटेट किया जायेगा।

श्रीमन्, एक दूसरी बात मैं और कहना चाहूगा और वह कम्पेंसेशन की एडीक्वेसी के बारे मे है। सब को पता है और मेरे मित्र श्री रहमान साहब भी अभी इसी बात को कह रहे थे कि उस हिसाब से कम्पेंसेशन नही मिलता जैसा कि मिलना चाहिए। यह देखना चाहिए कि जमीन की क्या कीमत है ताकि उसको इतनी कीमत मिल सके जिससे वह दूसरी जगह पर जमीन खरीद ले। इसका भी प्रावधान होना चाहिए और मेरा एक निवेदन है कि जहा भी कम्पेंसेशन की बात हो, वहा पर मार्केट वैल्यू का कम्पेंसेशन लगाया जाना चाहिए और अगर वहा की भूमि की, सम्पत्ति की कीमत कम है, तो जिस स्थान पर वह लेना चाहता है चाहे वहा सम्पत्ति की कीमत अधिक हो, वहा भूमि की कीमत अधिक हो, वहा पर उसको देने का प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, इसी सदर्भ मे मैं एक तीसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हू कि ऐसे बहुत से मामले हैं जिनमे 1939 से कि. सम्पत्तियो का अधिग्रहण किया गया है आपके विभाग के लिए या भारत की रक्षा के लिए, सुरक्षा के लिए लेकिन अब जिनकी आवश्यकता नही रह गई है पर आज तक किसी न किसी कारण से ब्योरोक्रेसी की लाल-फीताशाही के कारण उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नही हुई है और वे जमीने बेकार पडी हुई हैं, वे घर बेकार पडे हुए हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि उनको अविलम्ब उनके स्वामियो को लौटाया जाना चाहिए और उन अधिकारियो, उन कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ, जिन्होने आज तक उनको बिना उपयोग के डाल रखा है, सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

श्रीमन्, ये ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, ये ऐसे सवाल हैं, जिनमें पूरा सदन, पूरा देश एक रहेगा और उनमें कभी भी विरोध की संभावना नही है। जहां पर रक्षा की बात होती है, जहा पर भारत की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न उपस्थित होता है, वहा पर दूसरी राय नही होती, लेकिन अधिग्रहित की गई सम्पत्ति का ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग करना और उपयोग के बाद अगर उसकी आवश्यकता नही है, तो उसके स्वामी को वापस लौटाना, ये दोनो ही आवश्यक बातें हैं, जिन पर आप को और उन सभी लोगों को ध्यान देना चाहिए जो इस कार्य मे लगे हुए हैं।

श्रीमन्, इस बात के साथ ही कि यह एक छोटा सा विधेयक है और इसमे बहुत सारी बातें कहने को नही हैं, मैं आप से निवेदन करता हू कि आप मेरी इन बातो पर ध्यान रखते हुए कुछ ऐसे संशोधन इसमे करे जिनसे यह संतोष मिल सके कि आप कुछ कार्य जनहित में कर रहे हैं।

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): There cannot be two opinions that such a legislation is very essentially. Specially everybody can understand that for the defence forces and for other essential services, requisition or acquisition of properties absolutely necessary. My objection is only to the manner of execution at certain places. Government should see that the execution is properly done.

At present, I know of instances where there is much misuse of the powers conferred on certain officers. Sometimes a property is taken and not utilised—it remains idle. Sometimes I have seen cases where a property was released and two days after requisitioned again. Specially the poor people feel much difficulty in getting their properties released even if they require them for their own use. I would suggest to the Minister that where a person or owner has only a small house or some property which he requires for his own personal use, it should not be requisitioned, but if it becomes absolutely necessary to requisition it, it should be released very early. This matter of requisition and release sometimes leads to corruption at the level of local officers.

These are the various complaints that should be looked into properly and Government should see that the execution is properly done and the powers that the House confers on Government should not be misused and people should not be made to suffer. We maintain contacts with people. Many people complain that for years together their properties have been requisitioned and it is being continued. I want to draw the attention of Government to this. I feel in the matter of execution, we have to take much care, otherwise, people will naturally complain against Government and they will be dissatisfied with Government even over a necessary and innocuous legislation, criticising it and disliking it.

We should, of course, take powers, but these powers should be properly used and we should see that our officers do not make any misuse of these powers.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): This Bill, apparently, is a small one and it really does not say much beyond the need for extending the limit from five to ten years and Government's difficulty in handing the requisitioned properties back to the original owners. On these particular provisions, I do not have much to say, but since the Bill has come up for consideration, I would like to tell the Minister that this whole problem of acquiring properties for a public purpose, as he himself has mentioned, has assumed such proportions and

angles, if I may put it that way, that it really adds to not only public welfare but public anger and public irritation as well! Anger and irritation are there because the need for continuing the requisition may not be there, yet the requisition goes on. Anger and irritation are there because the people who owned those properties and who have large families and who have their own increased needs for which they want to use these properties themselves are unable to have them because they are in the possession of Government. Again, anger and irritation are there because of the fact that even when these properties are requisitioned by Government, the amount paid is far from adequate.

These are some of the problems involved in this whole business and therefore, although the Bill is apparently of a minor nature, because it contains certain considerations and aspects affecting public life, I thought I should invite the Minister's attention to some of the difficulties experienced by people. Shri Raghu Ramaiah himself has stated that the problem of housing is acute and that Government were trying to have a housing policy whereby people would be able to build houses and Government also would be able to have their houses, but because of economic difficulties and financial stringencies Government were unable to go ahead with their programme of buildings. They had to requisition houses of other people for defence or other personnel. I am not saying that there is no need for continuing requisition. Indeed, I would go further and say that there are some areas where requisition has to be started and therefore let us go ahead with that. But I want to ask one question. Have the Government got a plan or a chart to show which are the requisitioned properties which they need and which are the ones they do not need? On the basis of that they can derequisition or requisition.

When they requisition some property or extend the period of requisition of some property, are they guided by just considerations in the payment of compensation? I am not saying that one must pay full amount as compensation, much less inflated amounts. But surely considerations of equity and justice must prevail and the amount of compensation cannot be so small that it becomes difficult for the man to think that he has property and still has nothing! People are ready to sacrifice for public welfare but we must also understand that if public welfare has to be promoted by simultaneous public illfare, what kind of welfare are we having?

Last month some employees of the Central Government, of the telephones and postal departments in the city of Ahmedabad approached me with one difficulty. Suddenly they were asked to vacate their houses by 28th February 1975, because the process of derequisitioning was going on. They were Government employees living in requisitioned houses. Government decided to derequisition the houses. Now unless you provide them alternative accommodation in flats constructed by the housing board or other colonies, where will they go? Therefore Government must continue requisitioning. I agree and I hope that in Ahmedabad it will be done

When it comes to defence problem, I have to say this and I hope I will not be misunderstood. Somehow the citizen is told that he must get rid of his land and property and other things because it is in the interest of the defence of the country. We are all interested in strengthening our defences, Now, Sir, there are nearly 70 cantonment areas in the country and more than three million people live in those areas, and many of them have got houses, land and other immoveable properties in those areas for

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

decades. If in the name of public welfare those persons are forced to part with their properties as a result for requisitioning with inadequate compensation, I am sure it will not serve the purpose of public welfare or the interests of defence. It is only adding hardship and harassment to the people, who live in cantonment areas. Last month there was an All India Conference of cantonment residents held in Delhi The Government including the Defence Minister, I am glad, are sympathetic to the problems of those people. If you want to continue and have this power for ten years and if you want the properties to be retained with you, please see to it that those properties that you do not need are given back to the original owners and also the compensation that you pay to the property which you decide to requisition has at least some relevance to the market conditions of today. I am not saying that the Government should pay compensation as a full business proposition, but as I said earlier it has to be on the basis of equity and justice. I thought the problems of cantonment people in the country, the problems of Government employees living in requisitioned houses who are suddenly asked to go away and the problems of house-owners who must get adequate compensation for the property they have to part with need the careful attention and the sympathetic consideration of the Government and that is why I took this opportunity of expressing my views on these points.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : यह बिल एक ऐसे समय पेश हुआ है और इस पर विचार हो रहा है जब सब के दिमाग थक चुके हैं। मेहरबानी करके आप इतना बता दें कि कितना रुपया आप अब भी प्रतिवर्ष किराए के रूप में इन प्रापर्टीज का देते हैं और कितनी प्रापर्टी आपने अभी भी रखी हुई है। इसमें केवल डिफेंस की प्रापर्टी नहीं है दूसरी भी है जो आपने एक्वायर कर रखी है। दूसरे डिपार्टमेंटस ने भी एक्वायर कर रखी है। यह भी आप बता दें कि कितनी प्रापर्टी आपने रिलीज की है।

आपने इस बिल को छ बार एमेंड किया है 1939 के बाद। अब यह मार्च में खत्म होने वाला था और आप इसको एमेंड करने के लिए आ गए है। इसको आपने 1947 में, 1952 में, 1970 में और 1973 में अमेंड किया। आज आप फिर आ गए है। अब आप इतना बता दें कि कितना किराया प्रतिवर्ष आप इस सरी प्रापर्टी का देते है और कितना वसूल करते है। साथ ही साथ किन किन डिपार्टमेंटस के वास्ते आपने यह ले रखी है।

सबसे बडा सवाल कम्पेसेशन का है। सैक्शन 7(3) के अन्दर आपने जो एमेंडमेंट किया था वह इस प्रकार है :

"The compensation payable for the acquisition of any property under section 7 shall be the price which the requisitioned property would have fetched in the open market and that must be in the same condition at the time of requisitioning"

आज आप इसकी मियाद पाच साल के लिए बढा रहे हैं। 1980 तक इसको आप बढा रहे है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कितना कम्पेसेशन इन प्रापर्टीज का आप बढाएगे ? इसके बारे मे आपने एमेंडमेंट मे कुछ नही कहा है। जब भाव बढ़ते हैं, महंगाई बढती है, मार्किट रेट बढता है, तब आप किराया बढाते है या नही बढ़ाते हैं ? उनको कम्पेसेशन ज्यादा मिलेगा या नही मिलेगा ? अब आप बिल लेकर आए हैं तो आप बताएं कि आपने यह एमेंडमेंट क्यों नही किया कि पेमेंट मार्किट रेट के अनुसार दिया जाएगा। आप कोई मकान या बगला लेते हैं और उसका किराया 15 रुपये आप

दिया करते थे। क्या आज आप उसको मार्किट रेंट देंगे, अगर वह सौ रुपया है तो क्या सौ रुपया देंगे ? जो डिपार्टमेंटस में काम करने वाले हैं या जिन को मकान हमने दूसरे कामो के लिए दिए हैं या काम करने वालों को दिए हैं उनमें से कितने हमने छोड दिए हैं और कितना हम को किराया देना पडता है और कितना नही देना पडता है, यह तो आप बताए। मैं समझता हू कि पचास लाख हर साल या इससे भी ज्यादा किराया आप को देना पडता है। इतने सालों में अगर आपने मकान बनाए होते तो उनका खर्चा निकल आता और वे आपके हो जाते। आप किराया देते जाते हैं फिर चाहे उन मकानों की जरूरत है या नही है। आप इतना तो बताए कि कितना किराया आपने बढा दिया है। आम जो जनता है, जिनके मकान आपने लिए हुए है उनको शिकायत जरूर है कि उनका मकान अब उनको वापिस नही मिल पाएगा क्योंकि आप मियाद बढ़ा रहे है। अगर आपने यह बिल न लाया होता तो इसी साल में उनके मकान उनको वापिस मिल जाते।

इस बिल के जरिए आप उन मकानों को पाच साल तक यानी 1980 तक अपने पास रख सकेंगे। मन्त्री महोदय बताये कि वह इस बारे में 1980 के बाद या कोई अपटमेंट नही ले आयेंगे ?

मन्त्री महोदय दूसरी बात यह बताये कि वह कम्पेन्सेशन में किस प्रकार बढोतरी करेंगे ?

श्री राम हेडाऊ (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, यह छोटा-सा किन्तु बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है सरकार की दृष्टि से भी और छोटे नागरिक की दृष्टि से भी। सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये स्थावर प्रापर्टी को देश के लिये अर्जित करना स्वाभाविक है किन्तु जिसकी स्थावर प्रापर्टी सरकार लेती है, उसको मार्केट रेट से मुआवजा मिलना चाहिये। जब प्रापर्टी का अर्जन होता है, उस वक्त जो मार्केट रेट होता है उससे कम मुआवजा देना उसके साथ अन्याय होता है जिसकी प्रापर्टी हम लेते हैं।

खेती की जो जमीन डिफेन्स आदि के नाम पर ली जाती है, उसमें बहुत से छोटे काश्तकार होते है। उनके पास दूसरा कोई उद्योग धन्धा नही होता। उनकी जमीने लेने के पश्चात उनका काम धधा बन्द हो जाता है और वे बेकार हो जाते हैं। इस विधेयक में ऐसे बेकार खेतिहरो के बारे में विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है जिनकी खेती लेने के पश्चात उनके पास कोई धधा नही रहता। उनकी जायदाद या खेती जाने के बाद उनको जो भारी नुकसान होता है यदि सरकार उनको कोई उद्योग खोलने के लिये सहायता दे और उनके बच्चो को नौकरी में प्राथमिकता दे तो उन लोगो को कुछ सहूलियत मिल सकती है।

मैं डिफेन्स प्रोजैक्ट, भडारा के बारे में कहना चाहता हू कि वहा छोटे छोटे काश्तकारो, की जमीन डिफेन्स के लिये ली गई हैं और आज दस साल हो गये, बहुत से लोगो को अभी तक उनका पूरा-पूरा मुआवजा नही मिला। जो छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार थे, उनके बच्चो के बारे भी कहा गया था कि उनको नौकरी के सम्बन्ध में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। लेकिन अभी तक उनके बच्चों को न नौकरी में स्थान दिया है और न ही उन्हे उद्योग धधे में रहात दी गई है। मै सरकार से कहूगा कि इस विधेयक में इन बातो का विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है, नही तो सामान्य आदमी पूरा खत्म हो जाता है।

दो एकड़ के काश्तकार का जीवन-मरण अपनी जमीन पर निर्भर रहता है। यदि सरकार उसकी जमीन ले लेती है तो उसके पास पेट भरने का कोई दूसरा साधन नही रहता है। इसलिये उसको किसी धधे के लिये

[श्री राम हेंडाऊ]

राहत मिलनी चाहिये या उसके बच्चे को नौकरी देने में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। मैं इसको बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात समझता हूं।

इसमें अफसरान के द्वारा भी भ्रष्टाचार होता है। जैसे हम एक रेल लाइन डाल रहे हैं, या मोटर-रोड निकाल रहे हैं और उसके लिये लैंड एक्वीजीशन कर रहे हैं। तो क्या होता है कि बड़े काश्तकार का तो बहुत बड़ा 50 एकड़ का प्लाट होता है और उसके नजदीक ही दो-तीन एकड़ वाले काश्तकार का भी प्लाट होता है। बड़े काश्तकार की पहुंच सरकार तक, नेता तक रहती है। वह सरकार के, नेता के और इंजीनियर के पास पहुंच जाता है। वह सोचता है कि यह रेलवे लाइन या रोड छोटे काश्तकार के खेत में से जाय और मेरा खेत बच जाय? वह इसमें कामयाब भी हो जाता है। दो एकड़ वाले छोटे किसान काश्तकार की पहुंच न होने के कारण वह रेलवे लाइन या रोड घुमा कर उसके खेत में से ले जाई जाती है और वह पिस जाता है। सरकार को इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि एक्वीजीशन में छोटे आदमी का कम-से-कम नुकसान हो और यदि देश के लिये बड़े आदमी का अधिक-से-अधिक नुकसान भी होता है तो इसमें खास हर्ज की बात नहीं है। जिस छोटे आदमी का जीवन अपनी जायदाद पर निर्भर है, उसको कम-से-कम क्षति पहुंचे, इसका खयाल रखते हुए इस विधेयक को मंजूर करना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and made certain suggestions.

Broadly, the points raised by them relate to three or four aspects of the matter. The first is, how long we are going to continue this requisitioning procedure. It is very difficult for me to give any assurance on that. It is no pleasure to keep properties under requisition. We do it under compulsions of national need. The properties are held not only by the Defence Department but also by various other Departments. I think, my hon. friend, Shri Daga, asked as to which are the various Ministries or Departments. There are many Ministries/Departments. I would like to cite a few of them. Apart from the Ministry of Defence, there is the P&T, the Delhi Administration, the External Affairs Ministry, the Atomic Energy Department, the Railways, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Education Department, etc. There are so many Departments.

As regards the second aspect, I may inform the House that it is not as though we do not de-requisition the property. Whenever there is a surplus to our requirements, we do de-requisition the property. For instance, I can tell you that for the period 1970 to 1974, the Ministry of Defence have de-requisitioned 5,669.47 acres of land; the Ministry of Works and Housing de-requisitioned 93 buildings and the Ministry of Home Affairs de-requisitioned 10 buildings. We do de-requisition the property whenever it is possible. We do de-requisition even houses whenever they are surplus to our requirements.

The third point was about compensation. Compensation is determined under Section 8 of the main Act. Now, the amending Act has provided that there should be revision. The basis of compensation is the same as provided in the main Act. That is not changed. It will meet the point of Shri Daga. Under the quinquennial revision, the date of original requisition is not the determining factor for determining compensation. In the amending Act, it has relation to the date with effect from which the revi-

sion has to be made under sub-section 2 A. Therefore, I think, it will meet the point of Shri Daga from that point of view.

Individual cases have been brought to light. It has been said that although they are not really required for public purpose, for Defence purposes, unnecessarily the owners are being harassed and properties are kept under requisition. If any such case is brought to my notice, as Mr. Noorul Huda mentioned a case, I shall certainly ask the Department concerned to examine it. I shall not hesitate to ask the Ministry, the Department, concerned to examine what can be done in that case.

As I said at the very outset, it is a very simple but very necessary Bill. I hope, the House will give its accord.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: How much compensation has been paid?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Yes; he made a valuable point.

The amount of recurring compensation paid for requisitioning the properties per year is roughly about Rs. 50 lakhs. That is the information I have at the moment.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments. So, I shall put all the Clauses, the Enacting Formula and the Title to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the discussion on the Railway Budget.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मदसौर): पायन्ट आफ़ आर्डर । 6 बज चुके हैं । इस वक्त हाउस को एजार्न किया जाये और रेलवे बजट पर डिसकशन कल शुरू किया जाये ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am agreeable to that. But let me point this out that yesterday it was agreed by most of the leaders who were here that whatever time we took on the Kashmir debate today would be added on at the end and the House would sit late to that extent beyond 6 O'Clock. But the debate on the Railway Budget is an important one. I understand that the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Samar Mukerjee, Shri Pandey and others have suggested that we could take this up tomorrow. If that is so, then let us have an understanding that we sit late tomorrow that much time. They have agreed to that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let us start tomorrow and sit longer, beyond 6 O'Clock.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: All the Opposition parties are not here. We are agreeable to sit late tomorrow, but how long shall we sit, will be decided tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There are many members who want to speak. We have to sit late tomorrow at least two hours. This was agreed. I would like to point out that it is not a question of trying to cause inconvenience to the House. We have a time-bound programme, and here I seek the cooperation of the whole House. Otherwise, the fiscal measures cannot be passed in time. That is why, I made a request yesterday and you were good enough to agree to that. I hope, the same understanding will be there. Tomorrow we sit till 8 O'Clock.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Do not say 8 O'Clock. Say, beyond 6 O'Clock.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : हम कल लेट बैठेंगे, लेकिन आप दो घंटे की बात न कहें। दूसरे विरोधी दल के सदस्यों की बात भी आपको सुनना है, वे इस समय सदन में इसलिये आठ बजे की बात न रखें।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Let there be some understanding. We have to sit upto 8 p.m.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Since many of the Opposition parties are not present now, let us decide tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: They have agreed yesterday. Otherwise, let us sit now. You represent the Opposition. Why don't you agree?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We must go beyond 6 p.m. We have a time-bound programme. If we cannot do something which is bound for tomorrow, we shall sit beyond 6 p.m. and complete that.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It cannot be completed tomorrow. Ten hours have been allotted for the Railway Budget. Let us sit late tomorrow two hours; let us sit till 8 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the consensus of the House is that we sit late tomorrow two hours.

The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11-00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 5, 1975/Phalguna 14, 1896 (Saka).

MGIPND—I—3374 L.S.—8-5-75—928.